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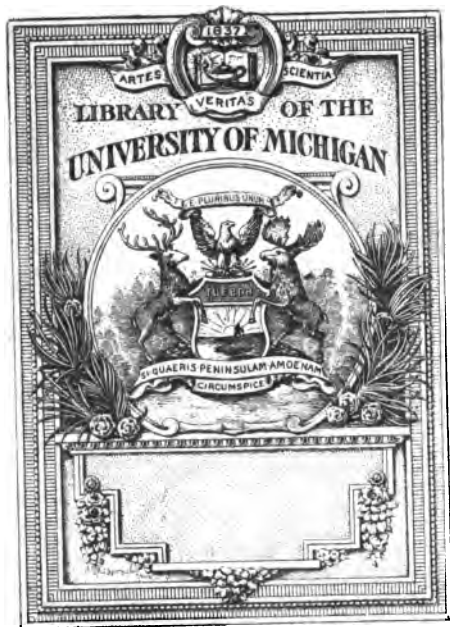
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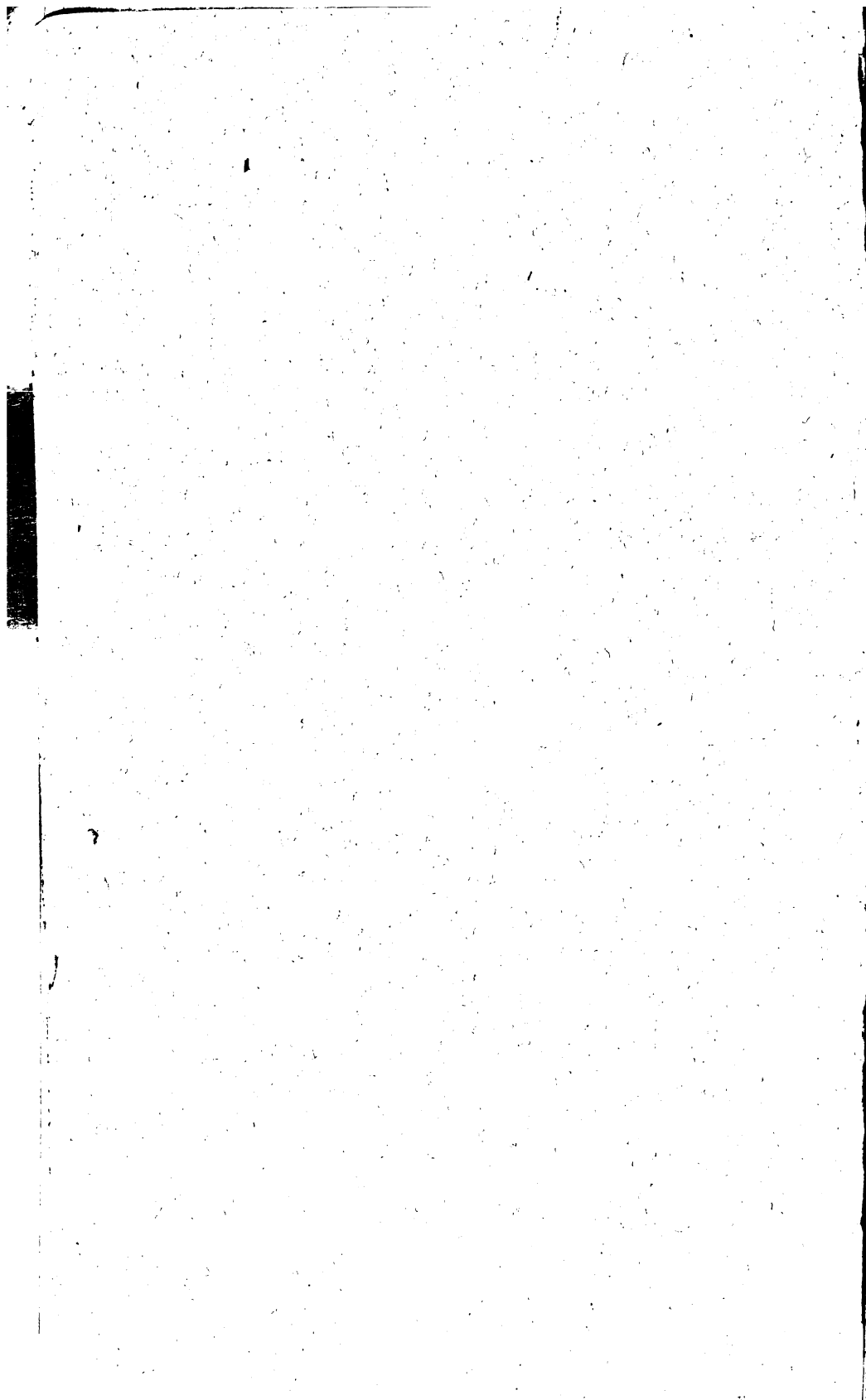


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STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

1881-1886.

[FROM THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU OF STATISTICS
OF LABOR, pp. 1-118.]

BY

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STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

1881-1886.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

1881-1886.

The information contained in this Part relates to strikes and lockouts in this State for the period of six years beginning with January 1, 1881, and ending December 31, 1886. The data upon which this article is based formed a part of the third annual report of the United States Bureau of Labor,* and has been kindly placed by the Commissioner thereof at the disposal of this office as being information of sufficient interest and value to warrant its publication in a report of this Bureau.

The publication by this Bureau of the information concerning strikes and lockouts for the period named, so far as applicable to this State, is peculiarly appropriate at this time, supplementing, as it does, a prior report on the same subject covering the years from 1825 to 1879, inclusive, as well as making practically a continuous record from 1825 to 1886, the latest year covered by the present investigation.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS — 1825-1879.

The history of strikes and lockouts in Massachusetts from 1825 to 1879, inclusive, which was principally text, was contained in the report of the Bureau for 1880 and covered the earliest years in which there was found a record of strikes that actually occurred. No notice was taken of mere demands by

* Made an independent department, June 13, 1888, as the Department of Labor.

workmen, or trivial disputes, resulting in no definite action on the part of the aggrieved persons.

The whole number of strikes and lockouts covered by this report was 159. The occupations affected by these strikes and lockouts, the towns and cities in which they were located, as well as the causes and results, were briefly summarized, together with certain conclusions as to the outcome generally of the contests under consideration.

No definite statement was possible as to the whole number of persons involved in these strikes and lockouts, or the total money loss incurred by persons affected by them. It is stated in the report, however, that in the various Fall River strikes, characterized as the most important movements of this kind in the State, "the enormous sum of \$1,400,000 in wages was voluntarily forfeited by the idleness of the operatives," besides large amounts, of which no record could be obtained, which were contributed by sympathizers in other cities.

For purposes of comparison, the tabular results shown in the report for 1880 are reproduced in the present report. The first of these tabular statements relates to the various occupations in which the persons involved in the strikes and lockouts referred to were engaged, the whole number of strikes and lockouts being, as stated, 159.

Occupations Affected by Strikes and Lockouts—1825-1879.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Strikes and Lockouts	OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Strikes and Lockouts
Bleachery, employés in . .	1	Nail and tack makers, . .	6
Building trades, employés in . .	10	Navy yard, employés in . .	5
Calkers,	1	Riggers,	1
Cigar makers,	3	Shoe factory operatives, . .	34
Coal heavers,	1	Tailors,	4
Coopers,	3	Tanners,	1
Cordage makers,	1	Textile factory operatives, . .	59
Grinders,	1	Sailors,	1
Hatters,	2	Soap makers,	1
Horseshoers,	1	Stone cutters,	2
Laborers,	7	Waiters,	1
Locomotive engineers, . .	1	Wire makers,	1
Machinists,	2	Woodworkers,	1
Miners,	3		
Morocco dressers and finishers, . .	5	Total,	159

The location of these strikes in the various cities and towns is presented in the following table :

Location of Strikes and Lockouts—1825-1879.

LOCATION OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.	Number of Strikes and Lockouts	LOCATION OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.	Number of Strikes and Lockouts
Adams,	2	Millbury,	2
Ashland,	1	Natick,	3
Blackstone,	3	Needham,	1
BOSTON:		NEW BEDFORD,	6
City proper,	23	NEWBURYPORT,	2
Charlestown,	6	North Adams,	9
Dorchester,	1	North Brookfield,	2
East Boston,	2	Oxford,	1
Neponset,	2	Palmer,	1
Roxbury,	1	Pittsfield,	2
Boston and Maine Railroad,	1	Quincy,	2
Brockton,	2	Randolph,	2
Brookfield,	1	Rowley,	1
CAMBRIDGE,	1	SALEM,	2
Chicopee,	4	Salisbury,	1
Danvers,	1	Southbridge,	1
Dedham,	2	South Hadley,	1
Douglas,	1	SPRINGFIELD,	1
Easthampton,	1	Stoneham,	1
FALL RIVER,	8	TAUNTON,	3
Great Barrington,	1	Uxbridge,	1
HOLYOKE,	2	Waltham,	1
Hopkinton,	1	Wareham,	1
Hudson,	1	Westfield,	2
Lanesborough,	1	West Springfield,	1
LAWRENCE,	1	West Stockbridge,	2
LOWELL,	10	Weymouth,	1
LYNN,	14	Wilbraham,	1
Mansfield,	1	WORCESTER,	4
Marlborough,	4		
Maynard,	2	Total,	159

Some of the strikes and lockouts affected towns and cities other than those named, but in making the above classification the town in which the dispute originated was considered the location of the strike or lockout.

The following table gives the causes of strikes and lockouts. These are the original causes only, although in a few instances strikes and lockouts begun for one cause were used to settle other grievances.

Causes of Strikes and Lockouts—1825-1879.

CAUSES OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.	Number of Strikes and Lockouts
To secure better wages,	118
To secure shorter days,	24
To enforce trade union rules,	9
Resistance to employers' rules,	5
Against introduction of machinery,	3
Total,	159

The results of these contests were summarized as follows :

Results of Strikes and Lockouts—1825–1879.

RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.	Number of Strikes and Lockouts
Unsuccessful,	109
Successful,	18
Compromised,	16
Partly successful,	6
Result unknown,	9
Contest pending (Oct. 20, 1879),	1
Total,	159

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS—1880.

The following statement of the number of strikes and lockouts in Massachusetts during 1880, with the occupations affected, is drawn from the reports of the Tenth Census of the United States, the data having been collected and prepared by Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, special agent of the Tenth Census.

Occupations Affected by Strikes and Lockouts—1880.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Strikes and Lockouts	OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Strikes and Lockouts
Boot and shoe makers,	1	Printers,	1
Building trades, employes in	2	Railroad employes,	2
Canal employes,	1	Riggers,	1
Cotton mill operatives,	9	Rolling mill operatives,	1
Envelope makers,	1	Trunk makers,	1
Granite cutters,	2	Woollen mill operatives,	1
Ice cutters,	1	Total,	25
Paper makers,	1		

The information concerning the causes and results of the strikes and lockouts reported in 1880, the number of employes involved, the number of days of idleness, and the loss of wages, are not presented in the Census by States separately, and no further details regarding strikes and lockouts in this State for 1880 can be given.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS—1881–1886.

The tabular presentations relating to strikes and lockouts in this State for the six years beginning with January 1, 1881, and ending with December 31, 1886, upon which this Part is

chiefly based, have been supplied, as already stated, by the United States Commissioner of Labor. In the consideration and use of this information the following extract from the report * of the Commissioner will be found of service in the proper understanding of the scope of the investigation, the difficulties attending its prosecution, and the arrangement of the data obtained. Concerning these points, the Commissioner says :

To understand the accuracy and completeness of this investigation, the methods under which it has been conducted should be stated.

Early in 1886 a portion of the force of the Bureau was employed in examining the files of the leading daily papers, trade magazines, and commercial periodicals published in the United States during the years involved in the investigation, for the purpose of finding all references to strikes. Duplications were then eliminated, and from the preliminary data thus secured, locating strikes, the agents were supplied with indicative evidence of their existence, not only as to locality and industry, but as to the names of parties interested, and the establishments concerned. With these preliminary data the members of the force were assigned districts for active canvassing. Besides using the preliminary data, they were instructed to make diligent inquiry in all directions for strikes and lockouts other than those named in their preliminary lists. Labor organizations, manufacturers' associations of various kinds, local newspapers, trade societies, in fact all means were resorted to which gave any prospect whatever of furnishing information relative to the subject of the investigation. In this work the Bureau was materially aided by various labor organizations—knights of labor, trades-unions, and others—with the lists of strikes occurring during the years involved in their respective jurisdictions. By these means it is believed the Bureau has secured information relating to nearly every strike, if not every strike, which has occurred in the United States during the period covered. If any have escaped its agents and experts they have been of so little account as not to attract the attention of either the press or others. All such processes were utilized simply to learn the locality of each strike. The facts found in the tables, however, and which form the basis of this report, were collected in each locality where a strike or lockout occurred, by the agents of the Bureau, who sought information from each side concerned. The parties instigating a strike were consulted, and where it was ordered by an organization the officers thereof were

* Third Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1887 : Washington.

asked to contribute their information. The management of the establishment in which a strike or lockout occurred was also called upon. If the information given by either side in the controversy agreed with that secured from the other, the agent considered the facts as accurate. If there were discrepancies, or either side refused information, a re-examination was made, and the agent, after considering all the evidence to be gained on either side, reported what the facts seemed to be. It may be, therefore, that participants, or others supposing themselves to be cognizant of the facts relating to a certain strike, will find the details as exhibited in the tables somewhat different from their own recollection. In explanation, it may be stated that the agent weighed the conflicting statements and determined each detail as judiciously as possible, making his report not to agree with the testimony of a single individual, but in harmony with the concurrent evidence of the majority, or what seemed the most reliable. The Bureau made every effort to secure the truth, and did not leave a controversy until it was fully believed that the truth had been reached.

It was sometimes hard to determine whether a difficulty was a strike or a lockout. Such a case occurs when the employés have determined to order a strike and have so ordered it, but have not actively entered upon it, and prior to the date on which the strike was to be carried out the management ordered a lockout. As a rule, however, popular opinion as to whether the difficulty was a strike or a lockout was observed, and the Bureau has, therefore, made a positive classification of strikes and lockouts, leaving no difficulties to be classed as mixed strikes and lockouts.

It has been found absolutely necessary to make the establishment the unit in the tabular presentation, and not the strike. In other words, each line in the tables represents a strike in a single establishment, or a general strike in several or many establishments, or it represents such number of establishments in a general strike as were capable of being grouped into a line, successive lines below being used for establishments not susceptible of being grouped in the first. The pages required for the tables would be perhaps quadrupled if a line were given to each establishment involved in a general strike. Such an extended presentation of details would not be justified; while on the other hand the mechanical difficulties of tabulation often prevent the grouping into a single line of all the establishments involved in a general strike. For instance, the dates of beginning and ending may vary, the localities may be many, and the causes somewhat different.

The question arises, then, how is one to determine from the tables the number of strikes occurring within a certain period? In

reply, it may be positively stated that the exact number of strikes represented in the tables cannot be stated, nor can the exact number that may occur in any year ever be stated, though a perfect record be had of every such disturbance. A statement sufficiently exact, perhaps, may be made, and will be shortly, if it is considered in connection with what is here said. The trouble comes as soon as an attempt to count them is made. With the isolated strikes occurring in single establishments there is no difficulty; oftentimes with general strikes where many establishments are involved there is none; but there are other cases where it may be called one strike or ten or fifty, by different individuals. Disagreement may arise in a certain industry in a certain city, and a strike in ten establishments be precipitated. Here a single cause is at work within a limited area, and it may be designated as one strike; but this is a simple general strike. In the case of one that is complex many localities may be involved, though not all, necessarily, for the same period of time; one general cause may have its influence, but special ones will have more here and there; beginning with those of a certain trade it may extend to cognate industries; and lastly, its area does not take account of political divisions, so that when it is determined how it shall be counted in the industrial section at one end of a state, and whether it should be again counted in a similarly affected section at the other end, there still remains the point to be decided whether it shall be counted again in adjoining or maybe quite distant states.

In addition to all this, even if the difficulties of enumerating them were not so great, there is considerable absurdity in adding things so dissimilar as the great telegraphers' strike of 1883, extending throughout the United States, and a strike in a small bake-shop, giving each equal weight in the total.

Considering these and many other difficulties, it was deemed advisable to present the disturbances by establishments with reference to the localities in which they were found. In other words, the facts belonging to each industrial trouble are exhibited for each locality where trouble was found, without attempting to establish or decide upon the connection between them.

With this explanation as to the methods pursued in the collection and classification of the data secured, a presentation of strikes and lockouts from 1881 to 1886 inclusive may be given in detail for this State, with summaries by years and industries. The information concerning strikes is first presented and is followed by that relating to lockouts.

STRIKES.

STRIKES BY YEARS AND INDUSTRIES — 1881-1886.

	YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	Localities	Causes or Objects	Ordered by Labor Organ- izations
	1881.			
	BUILDING TRADES.			
- 1	Plasterers,	Boston	For increase of wages	No
- 2	Painters,	Fall River	For increase of wages	No
- 3	Painters,	Fall River	For increase of wages	No
- 4	Masons,	Fall River	For increase of wages	No
	COTTON GOODS.			
5	Spinners,	Fall River	Against change of rules	No
6	Employés,	Fall River	Against discharge of an employé	Yes
- 7	Employés,	Sturbridge	For increase of wages	No
- 8	Weavers,	Taunton	Against reduction of wages	No
	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.			
- 9	Sinkers, heaters, and helpers (wire works),	Worcester	Against reduction of wages	No
- 10	Puddlers and helpers (iron works),	Fall River	For increase of wages	No
	PUBLIC WAYS CON- STRUCTION.			
- 11	Construction hands (rail- road),	Fall River	For increase of wages	No
	STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING.			
12	Granite cutters,	Boston	For recognition of union	Yes
	TOBACCO.			
- 13	Cigar makers,	Springfield	For increase of wages	Yes
	TRANSPORTATION.			
- 14	Hostlers (street railway),	Boston	For increase of wages and reduc- tion of hours	No
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
- 15	Ice cutters,	Wakefield	For increase of wages	No
- 16	Varnishers and finishers (piano factory),	Boston	For increase of wages	Yes
	1882.			
	BOOTS AND SHOES.			
- 17	Bottomers,	Stoughton	Against reduction of wages	No
- 18	Lasters,	Lynn	For increase of wages	Yes
- 19	Employés,	Essex	Against reduction of wages	No
- 20	Employés,	Natick	Against reduction of wages	No
	BUILDING TRADES.			
- 21	Masons and tenders,	Fall River	For increase of wages	No
	CLOTHING.			
- 22	Blockers (straw goods),	Westborough	For increase of wages	No
	COTTON GOODS.			
23	Spinners,	Fall River	For changes in machinery	Yes
- 24	Spinners and back boys,	Fall River	For increase of wages	No
25	Spinners,	Fall River	Against system of weighing yarn	No
26	Spinners,	Fall River	For increase of wages	No
- 27	Spinners,	Fall River	For increase of wages	Yes
28	Spinners and weavers,	Fall River	Against poor quality of material and excessive speed of ma- chinery	No
29	Spinners,	Taunton	Against discharge of overseer	No

STRIKES.

STRIKES BY YEARS AND INDUSTRIES—1881-1886.

ESTABLISH- MENTS		Begin- ning of Strikes	End of Strikes	Dura- tion (days)	Suc- ceeded	EMPLOYEES'—		Employ- ers' Loss	
Num- ber	Days Closed					Loss	Assist- ance		
2	5	Mar. 1	Mar. 6, 1881	5	Yes	\$1,125	-	\$2,000	1
9	1	Apr. 26	Apr. 27, 1881	1	Yes	207	-	75	2
1	-	Apr. 26	Apr. 27, 1881	1	Yes	32	-	-	3
11	1	May 2	May 3, 1881	1	Partly	739	-	-	4
1	-	Jan. 18	Jan. 19, 1881	1	Yes	91	-	-	5
1	36	Mar. 21	Apr. 26, 1881	36	No	15,935	\$2,350	2,500	6
1	-	Apr. 1	Apr. 8, 1881	7	No	1,000	-	300	7
1	25	Apr. 12	May 7, 1881	25	Partly	3,000	-	2,500	8
1	-	Jan. 5	Feb. 9, 1881	35	No	13,000	-	6,000	9
1	1	May 12	May 13, 1881	1	Yes	889	-	100	10
1	-	Apr. 8	Apr. 13, 1881	5	No	344	-	10	11
1	30	Jan. 1	Jan. 31, 1881*	30	No	858	65	-	12
1	7	June 20	June 27, 1881	7	Yes	907	450	750	13
1	-	May 6	May 9, 1881	3	No	627	-	-	14
1	-	Jan. 5	Jan. 6, 1881	1	No	25	-	-	15
1	-	Nov. 25	May 25, 1882	181	No	12,000	9,400	25,000	16
1	10	Feb. 10	Feb. 20, 1882	10	No	1,774	-	150	17
1	16	July 17	Aug. 2, 1882	16	Partly	18,354	-	-	18
1	4	July 28	Aug. 1, 1882	4	No	1,270	-	-	19
1	105	Oct. 8	Jan. 21, 1883	105	Yes	66,000	600	7,500	20
9	7	Apr. 16	Apr. 23, 1882	7	Yes	4,786	-	745	21
1	-	Aug. 5	Aug. 6, 1882	1	No	50	-	-	22
1	-	Apr. 1	May 21, 1882	50	Yes	2,690	1,595	8,000	23
1	-	July 6	July 7, 1882	1	Yes	26	-	-	24
1	-	July 28	July 29, 1882	1	Yes	55	-	-	25
1	4	Aug. 19	Aug. 23, 1882	4	No	1,422	822	500	26
1	1	Aug. 28	Aug. 29, 1882	1	Yes	355	-	-	27
1	3	Oct. 21	Oct. 24, 1882	3	Yes	1,768	-	400	28
1	-	Nov. 10	Nov. 11, 1882	1	No	8	-	-	29

* The strike was never declared off by the granite cutters' union.

Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Continued.

	YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES						AVERAGE DAILY WAGES			
		Before Strikes			After Strikes			Before Strikes		After Strikes	
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	M	F
	1881.										
	BUILDING TRADES.										
1	Plasterers,	100	-	100	100	-	100	\$2.25	-	\$2.75	-
2	Painters,	106	-	106	106	-	106	2.08	-	2.54	-
3	Painters,	20	-	20	20	-	20	2.12	-	2.65	-
4	Masons,	375	-	375	375	-	375	1.97	-	2.16	-
	COTTON GOODS.										
5	Spinners,	140	310	450	140	310	450	1.35	\$0.94	1.35	\$0.94
6	Employés,	195	285	480	195	285	480	1.35	.94	1.35	.94
7	Employés,	199	140	339	195	140	335	1.12	.95	1.12	.95
8	Weavers,	60	75	135	60	75	135	1.25	.90	1.24	.89
	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.										
9	Sinkers, heaters, and helpers (wire works), .	750	-	750	750	-	750	1.67	-	1.63	-
10	Puddlers and helpers (iron works), . . .	450	-	450	450	-	450	1.98	-	1.99	-
	PUBLIC WAYS CONSTRUCTION.										
11	Construction hands (railroad),	55	-	55	58	-	58	1.25	-	1.25	-
	STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING.										
12	Granite cutters,	12	-	12	29	-	29	2.75	-	2.75	-
	TOBACCO.										
13	Cigar makers,	52	60	112	56	66	122	2.00	.81	2.05	.83
14	TRANSPORTATION. Hostlers (street railway),	1,200	-	1,200	1,200	-	1,200	1.65	-	1.65	-
	MISCELLANEOUS.										
15	Ice cutters,	300	-	300	295	-	295	1.60	-	1.60	-
16	Varnishers and finishers (piano factory), . . .	250	-	250	250	-	250	2.00	-	2.00	-
	1882.										
	BOOTS AND SHOES.										
17	Bottomers,	80	35	115	80	35	115	1.85	1.25	1.67	1.25
18	Lasters,	400	400	800	400	400	800	2.50	1.50	2.55	1.50
19	Employés,	100	75	175	100	-	100	2.05	1.50	2.05	-
20	Employés,	350	50	400	175	25	200	2.18	1.75	2.12	1.62
	BUILDING TRADES.										
21	Masons and tenders, . .	372	-	372	372	-	372	2.14	-	2.33	-
	CLOTHING.										
22	Blockers (straw goods), .	300	100	400	300	100	400	2.25	1.66	2.25	1.66
	COTTON GOODS.										
23	Spinners,	195	285	480	195	285	480	1.18	.81	1.18	.81
24	Spinners and back boys, .	190	250	440	190	250	440	1.31	1.00	1.33	1.00
25	Spinners,	139	261	400	139	261	400	1.20	.90	1.21	.90
26	Spinners,	120	200	320	120	200	320	1.33	.98	1.33	.98
27	Spinners,	120	200	320	120	200	320	1.33	.98	1.34	.98
28	Spinners and weavers, .	219	331	550	219	331	550	1.33	.90	1.35	.92
29	Spinners,	25	50	75	20	50	70	.92	.90	.92	.90

Strikes by Years and Industries—1881-1886—Continued.

EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN STRIKES			EMPLOYEES ENGAGED AND INVOLVED IN STRIKES			NEW EMPLOYEES AFTER STRIKES			Em- ployés Brought from Other Places	WEEKLY WORKING HOURS		
Num- ber	Daily Pay									Before Strikes	After Strikes	
	Before Strikes	After Strikes	M	F	T	M	F	T				
100	\$2.25	\$2.75	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	60	60	1
101	2.05	2.50	101	-	101	-	-	-	-	60	60	2
16	2.00	2.50	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	60	60	3
191	2.53	2.83	191	-	191	-	-	-	-	60	60	4
17	1.54	1.54	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	60	60	5
480	1.11	1.11	195	285	480	1	-	1	-	60	60	6
135	1.27	1.27	72	63	135	-	-	-	-	60	60	7
28	1.00	.96	55	75	130	-	-	-	-	65	65	8
50	2.75	2.50	250	-	250	-	-	-	-	60	60	9
35	2.20	2.35	450	-	450	-	-	-	-	60	60	10
55	1.25	*	55	-	55	58	-	58	58	60	60	11
12	2.75	*	12	-	12	29	-	29	-	60	60	12
112	1.86	1.39	52	60	112	4	6	10	-	58	58	13
170	1.23	1.23	170	-	170	-	-	-	-	91	91	14
30	1.50	1.50	50	-	50	5	-	5	-	51	51	15
6	2.00	2.00	75	-	75	50	-	50	20	59	59	16
35	2.04	2.00	80	35	115	-	-	-	-	60	60	17
80	3.00	3.25	400	400	800	-	-	-	-	59	59	18
75	1.50	*	100	75	175	-	-	-	-	59	59	19
13	2.25	2.25	350	50	400	-	-	-	-	59	59	20
233	2.38	2.70	372	-	372	-	-	-	-	60	60	21
20	2.50	2.50	20	-	20	4	-	4	-	60	60	22
37	1.38	1.38	53	-	53	-	-	-	-	60	60	23
17	1.50	1.57	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	60	60	24
38	1.47	1.52	38	-	38	-	-	-	-	60	60	25
22	1.47	1.47	120	200	320	-	-	-	-	60	60	26
22	1.47	1.55	120	200	320	-	-	-	-	60	60	27
60	1.50	1.53	219	331	550	-	-	-	-	60	60	28
6	1.30	*	6	-	6	1	-	1	-	60	60	29

* Not re-employed.

Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Continued.

	YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	Localities	Causes or Objects	Ordered by Labor Organ- izations
	1882 — Concluded.			
1	COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS. Weavers and spinners, .	Lawrence . .	Against reduction of wages and change from day to piece work	No
2	GLASS. Helpers,	Boston . . .	For increase of wages . . .	No
3	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS. Nailers (nail works), .	South Wareham .	For increase of wages . . .	No
4	Puddlers and helpers (iron works), . . .	Fall River . .	Against reduction of wages . .	No
5	Feeders (nail works), .	Taunton . . .	For increase of wages . . .	No
6	RUBBER GOODS. Employés (rubber cloth- ing),	Boston . . .	Against discharge of forewoman .	No
7	SHIPBUILDING, ETC. Employés (shipbuilding yard),	New Bedford .	For increase of wages . . .	No
8	Calkers,	Boston . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
9	STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING. Marble cutters, . . .	Boston . . .	For increase of wages . . .	No
10	TOBACCO. Cigar makers, . . .	Springfield .	Against reduction of wages . .	Yes
11	TRANSPORTATION. Longshoremen, . . .	Boston . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
12	Freight handlers (steam- ship),	Fall River . .	For increase of wages . . .	No
13	Longshoremen, . . .	Boston . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
	1883.			
14	BOOTS AND SHOES. Lasters,	Brockton . .	For discharge of foreman . . .	Yes
15	Lasters and treers, . .	Brookfield . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
16	Lasters,	Rockland . .	Against changing rate of pay on account of new machinery . .	Yes
17	CLOTHING. Tailors,	Boston . . .	Against reduction of wages . .	Yes
18	COTTON GOODS. Employés,	Blackstone . .	For increase of wages . . .	No
19	Employés,	North Adams .	Against reduction of wages . .	No
20	Spinners,	New Bedford .	Against reduction of wages . .	No
21	GLASS. Employés (window-glass works),	Berkshire . .	Against reduction of wages . .	Yes
22	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS. Employés (nail works),	Somerset . .	Against reduction of wages . .	No
23	PRINTING AND PUB- LISHING. Compositors,	Cambridge . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
24	Compositors,	Boston . . .	For equal distribution of work .	No
25	Compositors,	Lowell . . .	For discharge of an employé . .	No

Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Continued.

ESTABLISH- MENTS		Begin- ning of Strikes	End of Strikes	Dura- tion (days)	Suc- ceeded	EMPLOYEES' —		Employ- ers' Loss	
Num- ber	Days Closed					Loss	Assist- ance		
1	150	Mar. 14	Aug. 22, 1882	161	No	\$900,000	\$10,500	\$500,000	1
1	-	Sept. 25	Sept. 26, 1882	1	No	188	-	375	2
1	-	May 24	May 31, 1882	7	Yes	266	-	25	3
1	7	May 25	June 1, 1882	7	Yes	3,628	-	300	4
1	-	Oct. 2	Oct. 5, 1882	3	Yes	70	-	-	5
1	1	June 26	June 27, 1882	1	No	350	-	-	6
5	3	Apr. 10	Apr. 13, 1882	3	Yes	188	-	-	7
20	13	June 22	July 5, 1882	13	Yes	5,560	-	1,000	8
20	23	Apr. 21	May 14, 1882	23	Yes	22,620	-	1,100	9
1	21	June 5	June 26, 1882	21	Yes	3,197	490	2,250	10
2	1	July 7	July 8, 1882	1	Yes	1,980	-	1,800	11
1	-	Aug. 1	Aug. 3, 1882	2	No	180	-	100	12
2	-	Aug. 15	Aug. 17, 1882	2	No	4,400	-	-	13
1	-	Jan. 1	Mar. 1, 1883	59	No	5,688	-	-	14
1	-	June 28	July 26, 1883	28	No	5,750	-	3,000	15
1	-	Nov. 20	Jan. 19, 1884	60	No	875	-	-	16
1	-	Apr. 24	May 14, 1883	20	No	500	-	2,500	17
1	7	June 4	June 11, 1883	7	No	5,700	-	1,500	18
1	4	Dec. 12	Dec. 20, 1883	8	No	1,500	-	1,000	19
1	14	Dec. 31	Jan. 14, 1884	14	No	9,316	-	-	20
1	19	Sept. 1	Sept. 20, 1883	19	Yes	1,418	-	600	21
2	22	Jan. 13	Feb. 4, 1883	22	No	15,254	-	2,875	22
1	-	May 7	May 15, 1883	8	Partly	1,223	42	500	23
1	-	May 9	May 14, 1883	5	Yes	125	-	100	24
1	-	Oct. 19	Oct. 26, 1883	7	No	150	100	150	25

Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Continued.

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE DAILY WAGES			
		Before Strikes			After Strikes			Before Strikes		After Strikes	
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	M	F
1882 — Concluded.											
1	COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS. Weavers and spinners, .	2,363	2,392	5,255	2,047	1,743	3,790	\$1.47	\$1.09	\$1.23	\$0.86
2	GLASS. Helpers,	110	11	121	110	11	121	2.50	.90	2.50	.90
3	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS. Nailers (nail works), .	100	-	100	100	-	100	1.72	-	1.75	-
4	Puddlers and helpers (iron works), .	450	-	450	450	-	450	1.99	-	1.99	-
5	Feeders (nail works), .	240	55	295	240	55	295	2.20	1.16	2.20	1.16
6	RUBBER GOODS. Employés (rubber clothing),	10	300	310	10	300	310	2.00	1.10	2.00	1.10
7	SHIPBUILDING, ETC. Employés (shipbuilding yard),	25	-	25	25	-	25	2.50	-	3.00	-
8	Calkers,	160	-	160	160	-	160	3.00	-	3.50	-
9	STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING. Marble cutters, . .	390	-	390	390	-	390	2.90	-	3.40	-
10	TOBACCO. Cigar makers, . . .	65	55	120	64	54	118	2.05	.81	2.05	.81
11	TRANSPORTATION. Longshoremen, . . .	1,100	-	1,100	1,100	-	1,100	1.80	-	2.00	-
12	Freight handlers (steamship),	60	-	60	67	-	67	2.00	-	1.85	-
13	Longshoremen, . . .	1,100	-	1,100	1,200	-	1,200	2.00	-	2.00	-
1883.											
14	BOOTS AND SHOES. Lasters,	400	100	500	400	100	500	2.00	1.65	1.96	1.65
15	Lasters and treers, . .	377	73	450	360	71	431	1.75	1.36	1.75	1.36
16	Lasters,	190	30	220	190	30	220	2.30	1.50	2.30	1.50
17	CLOTHING. Tailors,	12	-	12	12	-	12	2.50	-	2.00	-
18	COTTON GOODS. Employés,	266	534	800	263	530	793	1.42	1.10	1.42	1.10
19	Employés,	130	195	325	130	195	325	1.70	.80	1.06	.77
20	Spinners,	314	486	800	314	486	800	1.31	1.02	1.18	.92
21	GLASS. Employés (window-glass works),	32	-	32	32	-	32	2.77	-	2.77	-
22	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS. Employés (nail works), .	442	-	442	442	-	442	1.94	-	1.80	-
23	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING. Compositors,	139	111	250	134	121	255	2.17	1.19	2.29	1.31
24	Compositors,	58	40	98	58	40	98	3.00	1.33	3.00	1.33
25	Compositors,	10	-	10	10	-	10	2.50	-	2.50	-

Strikes by Years and Industries—1881-1886—Continued.

EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN STRIKES			EMPLOYEES ENGAGED AND INVOLVED IN STRIKES			NEW EMPLOYEES AFTER STRIKES			Em- ployés Brought from Other Places	WEEKLY WORKING HOURS		
Num- ber	Daily Pay		M	F	T	M	F	T		Before Strikes	After Strikes	
	Before Strikes	After Strikes							Before Strikes	After Strikes		
750	\$2.25	\$1.83	2,363	2,892	5,255	-	-	-	-	60	60	1
30	1.00	1.00	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	57	57	2
13	3.41	3.75	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	60	60	3
35	2.35	2.35	450	-	450	-	-	-	-	60	60	4
40	.70	.75	40	-	40	-	-	-	-	50	50	5
300	1.10	1.10	10	300	310	-	-	-	-	53	53	6
25	2.50	3.00	25	-	25	-	-	-	-	60	60	7
160	3.00	3.50	160	-	160	-	-	-	-	60	60	8
390	2.90	3.40	390	-	390	-	-	-	-	60	60	9
120	1.48	1.48	65	55	120	-	-	-	-	58	58	10
1,100	1.80	2.00	1,100	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	60	60	11
60	2.00	1.85	60	-	60	58	-	58	-	60	60	12
1,100	2.00	*	1,100	-	1,100	1,200	-	1,200	1,200	60	60	13
35	3.25	2.61	35	-	35	25	-	25	25	60	60	14
100	2.50	2.50	100	-	100	15	-	15	-	60	60	15
14	2.50	2.50	14	-	14	7	-	7	-	60	59	16
12	2.50	*	12	-	12	12	-	12	12	96	96	17
4	1.00	1.00	254	530	784	-	-	-	-	60	60	18
95	1.35	1.25	130	195	325	-	-	-	-	60	60	19
27	1.72	1.55	314	486	800	-	-	-	-	60	60	20
32	2.77	2.77	32	-	32	-	-	-	-	60	60	21
442	1.94	1.80	442	-	442	-	-	-	-	60	60	22
96	1.82	1.82	92	4	96	-	10	10	-	59	59	23
10	3.00	3.00	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	59	59	24
10	2.50	2.50	10	-	10	8	-	8	8	60	60	25

* Not re-employed.

Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Continued.

	YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	Localities	Causes or Objects	Ordered by Labor Organi- zations
	1883 — Concluded.			
	TOBACCO.			
1	Cigar makers, . . .	Springfield . . .	Against reduction of wages . . .	Yes
2	Cigar makers, . . .	Springfield . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
3	Cigar makers, . . .	Springfield . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
4	Cigar makers, . . .	Springfield . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
5	Cigar makers, . . .	Springfield . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
6	Cigar makers, . . .	Springfield . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
7	Cigar makers, . . .	Springfield . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
8	Cigar makers, . . .	Westfield . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
9	Cigar makers, . . .	Westfield . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
10	Cigar makers, . . .	Westfield . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
11	Cigar makers, . . .	Westfield . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
12	Cigar makers, . . .	Westfield . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
13	Cigar makers, . . .	Westfield . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
14	Cigar makers, . . .	Westfield . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
15	Cigar makers, . . .	Westfield . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
16	Cigar makers, . . .	Westfield . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
17	Cigar makers, . . .	Westfield . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
18	Cigar makers, . . .	Westfield . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
	1884.			
	BOOTS AND SHOES.			
19	Lasters, . . .	Milford . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
20	Lasters, . . .	Milford . . .	For adoption of union scale of prices . . .	Yes
21	Lasters, . . .	East Weymouth . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
22	Lasters, . . .	Randolph . . .	Against introduction of machinery . . .	Yes
23	Lasters, . . .	Holbrook . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
24	Stitchers, . . .	Lynn . . .	Against discharge of an employé . . .	Yes
25	Stitchers, . . .	Lynn . . .	For discharge of two forewomen . . .	Yes
26	Employés, . . .	Lynn . . .	In sympathy with strike elsewhere . . .	Yes
27	Handsewers and lasters, . . .	East Weymouth . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
28	Buffers and beaters, . . .	Lynn . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
29	Employés, . . .	Haverhill . . .	For reinstatement of a discharged employé . . .	Yes
	BUILDING TRADES.			
30	Laborers, . . .	Fall River . . .	For increase of wages . . .	No
	CLOTHING.			
31	Employés (hate), . . .	Haverhill . . .	Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union . . .	Yes
	COTTON GOODS.			
32	Mule spinners, . . .	New Bedford . . .	Against reduction of wages . . .	No
33	Spinners, . . .	Fall River . . .	Against reduction of wages . . .	Yes
34	Weavers, . . .	Fall River . . .	For increase of wages . . .	No
35	Employés, . . .	Easthampton . . .	Against reduction of wages . . .	No
36	Spinners, . . .	New Bedford . . .	For increase of wages . . .	No
37	Blue-dyers, . . .	Fall River . . .	For increase of wages . . .	No
38	Employés, . . .	Taunton . . .	Against reduction of wages . . .	No
39	Employés, . . .	Taunton . . .	For increase of wages . . .	No
40	Employés, . . .	North Adams . . .	Against reduction of wages . . .	No
	COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS.			
41	Weavers, . . .	Amesbury . . .	Against change of rules . . .	No
	FURNITURE.			
42	Carvers, . . .	Boston . . .	For reduction of hours and against employment of additional apprentices . . .	Yes

Strikes by Years and Industries—1881-1886—Continued.

ESTABLISH- MENTS		Begin- ning of Strikes	End of Strikes	Dura- tion (days)	Suc- ceeded	EMPLOYES'—		Employ- ers' Loss	
Num- ber	Days Closed					Loss	Assist- ance		
1	16	Jan. 13	Jan. 29, 1883	16	No	\$2,200	\$481	\$1,725	1
1	3	May 1	May 4, 1883	3	Yes	49	12	25	2
1	6	May 1	May 7, 1883	6	Yes	94	22	65	3
1	9	May 1	May 10, 1883	9	Yes	227	54	100	4
1	10	May 1	May 11, 1883	10	Yes	583	139	450	5
1	13	May 1	May 14, 1883	13	Yes	740	176	600	6
1	20	May 1	May 21, 1883	20	No	2,938	703	2,500	7
2	-	May 1	May 2, 1883	1	Yes	10	-	-	8
1	-	May 1	May 2, 1883	1	Yes	3	-	-	9
1	2	May 1	May 3, 1883	2	Yes	15	5	-	10
1	-	May 1	May 3, 1883	2	Yes	16	6	-	11
1	3	May 1	May 4, 1883	3	Yes	25	5	30	12
1	-	May 1	May 4, 1883	3	Yes	16	-	-	13
1	6	May 1	May 7, 1883	6	No	16,000	3,080	10,000	14
2	7	May 1	May 8, 1883	7	Yes	155	30	-	15
1	17	May 1	May 22, 1883	21	Yes	300	60	-	16
1	31	May 1	June 1, 1883	31	Yes	2,200	440	-	17
1	50	May 1	June 20, 1883	50	Yes	4,520	1,380	-	18
1	-	Jan. 4	Jan. 5, 1884	1	Yes	62	-	20	19
1	-	Jan. 4	Jan. 18, 1884	14	No	1,350	720	5,000	20
1	3	Jan. 25	Jan. 28, 1884	3	Partly	2,250	-	-	21
1	-	May 14	July 16, 1884	63	Yes	12,825	1,050	10,000	22
1	-	July 5	July 19, 1884	14	No	570	125	-	23
1	2	July 14	July 16, 1884	2	Yes	760	-	2,500	24
1	-	July 15	Aug. 19, 1884	35	No	8,100	3,200	6,000	25
1	*48	July 15	Sept. 1, 1884	48	No	8,000	2,000	25,000	26
1	-	Aug. 4	Oct. 25, 1884	82	Yes	7,455	-	5,000	27
1	4	Aug. 20	Aug. 24, 1884	4	Yes	2,280	-	26,160	28
1	14	Nov. 14	Nov. 28, 1884	14	Yes	1,300	-	500	29
1	-	May 15	May 16, 1884	1	No	31	-	-	30
1	-	Dec. 13	Feb. 14, 1885	63	Yes	10,000	1,974	6,000	31
1	40	Jan. 1	Mar. 26, 1884	85	No	28,052	-	-	32
8	112	Feb. 4	May 26, 1884	112	No	412,950	21,749	-	33
1	-	Feb. 12	May 12, 1884	90	No	8,500	-	1,000	34
1	24	Feb. 23	Mar. 18, 1884	24	No	4,800	300	1,000	35
1	-	Apr. 15	Apr. 25, 1884	10	No	477	-	-	36
1	-	July 15	July 16, 1884	1	No	270	-	-	37
1	29	Nov. 24	Dec. 23, 1884	29	No	28,000	-	15,000	38
1	21	Dec. 8	Jan. 5, 1885	28	Yes	2,800	400	-	39
1	21	Dec. 31	Jan. 28, 1885	28	No	6,622	-	8,000	40
1	49	Feb. 23	Apr. 15, 1884	52	Yes	22,990	-	5,000	41
1	77	May 26	Aug. 11, 1884	77	Yes	8,000	1,400	2,000	42

* The establishment was closed permanently at Lynn and removed to Pittsfield, N. H., about Sept. 1, 1884.

Strikes by Years and Industries—1881-1886—Continued.

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE DAILY WAGES			
	Before Strikes			After Strikes			Before Strikes		After Strikes	
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	M	F
1883—Concluded.										
TOBACCO.										
1 Cigar makers,	56	64	120	82	80	171	\$2.10	\$1.12	\$2.03	\$1.04
2 Cigar makers,	8	—	8	8	—	8	2.06	—	2.18	—
3 Cigar makers,	9	—	9	9	—	9	2.06	—	2.19	—
4 Cigar makers,	11	6	17	11	6	17	2.16	.77	2.28	.79
5 Cigar makers,	28	9	37	27	8	35	1.89	1.32	2.07	1.32
6 Cigar makers,	32	8	40	32	8	40	1.91	.78	2.09	.78
7 Cigar makers,	52	56	108	26	20	46	2.10	1.12	2.05	1.02
8 Cigar makers,	5	2	7	5	2	7	2.00	1.25	2.20	1.37
9 Cigar makers,	3	1	4	3	1	4	2.00	1.25	2.20	1.37
10 Cigar makers,	3	1	4	3	1	4	2.00	1.25	2.20	1.37
11 Cigar makers,	4	1	5	4	1	5	2.00	1.25	2.20	1.37
12 Cigar makers,	3	2	5	3	2	5	2.00	1.25	2.20	1.37
13 Cigar makers,	3	1	4	3	1	4	2.00	1.25	2.20	1.37
14 Cigar makers,	52	48	100	5	10	15	2.00	1.50	1.17	1.00
15 Cigar makers,	10	4	14	10	4	14	2.00	1.25	2.20	1.37
16 Cigar makers,	10	2	12	10	2	12	2.00	1.25	2.20	1.37
17 Cigar makers,	35	15	50	36	15	51	2.25	1.10	2.50	1.30
18 Cigar makers,	40	100	140	40	100	140	2.00	1.87	2.20	2.05
1884.										
BOOTS AND SHOES.										
19 Lasters,	275	125	400	275	125	400	1.88	1.50	2.00	1.60
20 Lasters,	300	100	400	300	100	400	2.00	1.75	1.95	1.75
21 Lasters,	350	50	400	350	50	400	2.00	1.00	2.02	1.00
22 Lasters,	180	20	200	65	10	75	2.00	1.00	2.26	1.10
23 Lasters,	250	42	292	250	42	292	2.10	1.50	2.10	1.50
24 Stitchers,	—	200	200	—	200	200	—	2.00	—	2.00
25 Stitchers,	200	200	400	200	200	400	2.25	1.80	2.25	1.80
26 Employés,	60	50	110	—	—	—	2.50	1.50	—	—
27 Handsawers and lasters,	166	45	211	166	45	211	2.00	1.10	2.04	1.10
28 Buffers and beaters, .	400	400	800	400	400	800	2.00	1.00	2.20	1.10
29 Employés,	50	20	70	50	20	70	2.00	1.51	2.00	1.51
BUILDING TRADES.										
30 Laborers,	25	—	25	25	—	25	1.25	—	1.25	—
CLOTHING.										
31 Employés (hats), . .	100	75	175	100	77	177	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25
COTTON GOODS.										
32 Mule spinners, . . .	820	492	812	820	492	812	1.29	1.00	1.16	.90
33 Spinners,	1,727	3,028	4,755	1,727	3,028	4,755	1.44	.96	1.42	.96
34 Weavers,	142	233	375	142	233	375	1.83	1.02	1.33	1.02
35 Employés,	164	180	344	164	180	344	1.15	.87	1.07	.81
36 Spinners,	344	486	830	344	486	830	1.17	.91	1.17	.91
37 Blue-dyers,	—	200	200	—	200	200	—	1.35	—	—
38 Employés,	435	598	1,033	434	594	1,028	1.31	.98	1.29	.95
39 Employés,	55	70	125	55	70	125	1.21	.96	1.33	1.05
40 Employés,	130	195	325	125	195	320	1.06	.77	.94	.72
COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS.										
41 Weavers,	200	300	500	200	300	500	1.40	.90	1.40	.90
FURNITURE.										
42 Carvers,	35	—	35	35	—	35	4.00	—	4.00	—

* The establishment was closed permanently.

Strikes by Years and Industries—1881-1886—Continued.

EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN STRIKES			EMPLOYEES ENGAGED AND INVOLVED IN STRIKES			NEW EMPLOYEES AFTER STRIKES			Em- ployés Brought from Other Places	WEEKLY WORKING HOURS		
Num- ber	Daily Pay		M	F	T	M	F	T		Before Strikes	After Strikes	
	Before Strikes	After Strikes										
120	\$1.58	\$1.51	56	64	120	26	25	51	-	58	58	1
8	2.06	2.18	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	54	54	2
9	2.08	2.19	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	54	54	3
12	2.16	2.28	11	6	17	-	-	-	-	54	54	4
25	1.89	2.07	28	9	37	-	-	-	-	54	54	5
32	1.91	2.09	32	8	40	-	-	-	-	54	54	6
108	1.60	1.60	52	56	108	-	-	-	-	54	54	7
5	2.00	2.20	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	60	60	8
3	2.00	2.20	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	60	60	9
3	2.00	2.20	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	60	60	10
4	2.00	2.20	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	60	60	11
3	2.00	2.20	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	60	60	12
3	2.00	2.20	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	60	60	13
75	2.00	1.90	40	35	75	3	4	7	5	57	58	14
10	2.00	2.20	10	4	14	-	-	-	-	60	60	15
10	2.00	2.20	10	2	12	-	-	-	-	60	60	16
30	2.25	2.50	30	14	44	6	-	6	-	58	60	17
80	2.00	2.20	33	75	108	-	-	-	-	50	50	18
62	2.00	2.25	62	-	62	-	-	-	-	60	60	19
45	2.50	1.75	45	-	45	23	-	23	-	60	60	20
20	2.75	*-	20	-	20	20	-	20	16	60	60	21
20	2.50	3.00	115	10	125	-	-	-	-	59	59	22
19	2.50	*-	19	-	19	19	-	19	3	59	59	23
200	2.00	2.00	-	200	200	-	-	-	-	59	59	24
150	1.80	*-	-	150	150	-	150	150	150	59	59	25
110	2.50	†-	60	50	110	-	-	-	-	59	†-	26
30	2.50	2.74	42	-	42	4	-	4	-	60	60	27
80	2.50	3.00	400	400	800	-	-	-	-	59	59	28
50	2.00	2.00	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	59	59	29
25	1.25	1.25	25	-	25	-	-	-	-	60	60	30
30	3.50	*-	85	65	150	55	52	107	-	60	60	31
21	1.70	1.53	320	492	812	-	-	-	-	60	60	32
215	1.51	1.36	1,727	3,028	4,755	-	-	-	-	60	60	33
100	1.40	1.40	37	63	100	30	47	77	-	60	60	34
35	1.35	1.25	164	180	344	-	-	-	-	60	60	35
39	1.55	1.55	39	-	39	-	-	-	-	60	60	36
200	1.35	*-	200	-	200	200	-	200	-	40	40	37
340	1.07	1.00	435	598	1,033	-	-	-	-	60	60	38
30	1.00	1.10	55	70	125	-	-	-	-	60	60	39
95	1.25	1.15	130	195	325	15	-	15	15	60	60	40
160	1.50	1.50	200	300	500	13	12	25	25	60	60	41
35	4.00	4.00	35	-	35	15	-	15	-	59	54	42

* Not re-employed.

† The establishment was closed permanently.

Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Continued.

	YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	Localities	Causes or Objects	Ordered by Labor Organ- izations
	1884 — Concluded.			
	GLASS.			
1	Employés (flint-glass works), . . .	Boston . . .	For restoration of union rules . . .	Yes
	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.			
2	Nailers (nail works), . .	Somerset . . .	Against reduction of wages . . .	No
3	Nailers (nail works), . .	Somerset and Wareham Centre . . .	Against reduction of wages . . .	No
4	Nailers (nail works), . .	South Wareham . . .	Against reduction of wages . . .	No
5	Nailers (nail works), . .	West Wareham . . .	Against reduction of wages . . .	Yes
6	Nailers (nail works), . .	East Bridgewater . . .	Against reduction of wages . . .	No
7	Nailers (nail works), . .	Plymouth . . .	Against reduction of wages . . .	No
8	Employés (nail works), . .	East Bridgewater . . .	Against reduction of wages . . .	No
9	Employés (cutlery works), . . .	Shelburne Falls . . .	Against reduction of wages . . .	No
	PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION.			
10	Laborers (canal), . . .	Sandwich . . .	Against discharge of an employé . . .	No
11	Construction hands (street railway), . .	Fall River . . .	For increase of wages . . .	No
12	Laborers (water works), . .	Hopkinton . . .	Against discharge of employés . . .	Yes
	STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING.			
13	Granite cutters, . . .	Milford . . .	For increase of wages . . .	No
14	TOBACCO.			
	Cigar makers, . . .	Boston . . .	Against reduction of wages . . .	Yes
	1885.			
	BOOTS AND SHOES.			
15	Finishers, . . .	Haverhill . . .	For discharge of an employé . . .	Yes
16	Lasters, . . .	Natick . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
17	Lasters, . . .	Abington . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
18	Lasters, . . .	Hudson . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
19	Employés, . . .	Spencer . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
20	Bottomers, . . .	New Bedford . . .	Against reduction of wages . . .	No
21	Lasters, . . .	Marlborough . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
22	Lasters, . . .	Marlborough . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
23	Lasters, . . .	Marlborough . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
24	Lasters, . . .	Rockland . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
25	Employés, . . .	South Abington* . . .	For change of rules . . .	Yes
26	Lasters, . . .	Newburyport . . .	For adoption of union rules . . .	Yes
27	Stitchers, . . .	Brockton . . .	For discharge of foreman . . .	Yes
28	Employés, . . .	Beverly . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
29	Lasters, . . .	Brockton . . .	Against adoption of proposed scale of prices . . .	Yes
30	Lasters, . . .	Brockton . . .	Against adoption of proposed scale of prices . . .	Yes
31	Bottomers, . . .	Haverhill . . .	For reinstatement of a discharged employé . . .	Yes
32	Employés, . . .	Lynn and Glencroft . . .	For recognition of union . . .	Yes
33	Employés, . . .	Lynn . . .	In sympathy with strike elsewhere . . .	Yes
34	Finishers and treers, . . .	Wellesley . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
35	Employés, . . .	Rockland . . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes

* Name changed to Whitman by Act of March 5, 1886, and by vote of town, May 3, 1886.

Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Continued.

ESTABLISH- MENTS		Begin- ning of Strikes	End of Strikes	Dura- tion (days)	Suc- ceeded	EMPLOYEES' —		Employ- ers' Loss	
Num- ber	Days Closed					Loss	Assista- ance		
1	*116	May 19	Sept. 12, 1884	116	No	\$22,120	\$3,049	\$10,000	1
1	-	Jan. 12	Apr. 1, 1884	80	No	2,962	-	1,100	2
2	91	Jan. 14	Apr. 14, 1884	91	No	40,894	-	3,000	3
1	56	Jan. 14	Apr. 1, 1884	78	No	7,793	-	2,000	4
1	78	Jan. 14	Apr. 1, 1884	78	No	29,556	-	5,000	5
1	-	Jan. 15	Jan. 22, 1884	7	No	130	-	-	6
1	-	Jan. 15	Mar. 18, 1884	63	No	1,470	-	-	7
1	-	Nov. 1	Nov. 8, 1884	7	No	687	-	-	8
1	27	Dec. 9	Jan. 5, 1885	27	No	6,000	-	-	9
1	-	Mar. 13	Mar. 14, 1884	1	Yes	262	-	100	10
1	-	May 15	May 16, 1884	1	No	50	-	-	11
1	-	Apr. 29	Apr. 30, 1884	1	No	32	-	-	12
1	-	May 3	May 26, 1884	23	No	715	-	-	13
1	13	Dec. 27	Jan. 9, 1885	13	Yes	301	57	-	14
1	-	Jan. 6	May 6, 1885	120	Yes	3,000	600	10,000	15
1	-	Feb. 1	Mar. 14, 1885	42	Yes	3,800	600	4,000	16
1	-	Mar. 8	June 21, 1885	105	No	2,250	625	800	17
1	27	Apr. 15	May 12, 1885	27	No	10,000	250	2,000	18
1	31	May 1	June 1, 1885	31	Yes	36,651	-	21,900	19
1	2	May 25	June 1, 1885	7	Yes	2,325	-	-	20
1	-	June 13	July 18, 1885	35	Yes	3,700	400	3,500	21
1	-	June 20	July 18, 1885	28	Yes	2,760	300	800	22
1	-	June 27	Aug. 1, 1885	35	Yes	3,500	500	3,000	23
1	31	July 15	Aug. 15, 1885	31	Yes	4,485	-	1,000	24
1	3	July 20	July 23, 1885	3	Yes	539	-	1,000	25
1	-	July 31	Sept. 11, 1885	42	No	4,868	300	8,000	26
1	7	Sept. 14	Sept. 21, 1885	7	Yes	3,513	-	-	27
1	- 7	Oct. 23	Oct. 30, 1885	7	No	2,565	-	600	28
4	38	Nov. 14	Dec. 22, 1885	38	Yes	29,955	1,206	14,500	29
36	42	Nov. 14	Dec. 26, 1885	42	Yes	405,238	13,836	81,250	30
1	-	Nov. 23	Nov. 24, 1885	1	Yes	31	-	-	31
1	42	Dec. 1	Feb. 1, 1886	62	Yes	18,369	-	4,500	32
1	147	Dec. 5	July 20, 1886	227	No	97,708	500	-	33
1	-	Dec. 24	Feb. 4, 1886	42	Partly	1,600	-	150	34
1	*100	Dec. 26	-	100	No	17,240	-	-	35

* The establishment was closed permanently in consequence of the strike. It is considered that the employees lost about one hundred days before they found employment elsewhere.

Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Continued.

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE DAILY WAGES			
	Before Strikes			After Strikes			Before Strikes		After Strikes	
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	M	F
1882 — Concluded.										
COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS.										
1 Weavers and spinners,	2,363	2,892	5,255	2,047	1,743	3,790	\$1.47	\$1.09	\$1.23	\$0.86
GLASS.										
2 Helpers,	110	11	121	110	11	121	2.50	.90	2.50	.90
METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.										
3 Nailers (nail works),	100	-	100	100	-	100	1.72	-	1.75	-
4 Puddlers and helpers (iron works),	450	-	450	450	-	450	1.99	-	1.99	-
5 Feeders (nail works),	240	55	295	240	55	295	2.20	1.16	2.20	1.16
RUBBER GOODS.										
6 Employés (rubber clothing),	10	300	310	10	300	310	2.00	1.10	2.00	1.10
SHIPBUILDING, ETC.										
7 Employés (shipbuilding yard),	25	-	25	25	-	25	2.50	-	3.00	-
8 Calkers,	160	-	160	160	-	160	3.00	-	3.50	-
STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING.										
9 Marble cutters,	390	-	390	390	-	390	2.90	-	3.40	-
TOBACCO.										
10 Cigar makers,	65	55	120	64	54	118	2.05	.81	2.05	.81
TRANSPORTATION.										
11 Longshoremen,	1,100	-	1,100	1,100	-	1,100	1.80	-	2.00	-
12 Freight handlers (steamship),	60	-	60	67	-	67	2.00	-	1.85	-
13 Longshoremen,	1,100	-	1,100	1,200	-	1,200	2.00	-	2.00	-
1883.										
BOOTS AND SHOES.										
14 Lasters,	400	100	500	400	100	500	2.00	1.65	1.96	1.65
15 Lasters and treers,	377	73	450	360	71	431	1.75	1.36	1.75	1.36
16 Lasters,	190	30	220	190	30	220	2.30	1.50	2.30	1.50
CLOTHING.										
17 Tailors,	12	-	12	12	-	12	2.50	-	2.00	-
COTTON GOODS.										
18 Employés,	266	534	800	263	530	793	1.42	1.10	1.42	1.10
19 Employés,	130	195	325	130	195	325	1.10	.80	1.06	.77
20 Spinners,	314	486	800	314	486	800	1.31	1.02	1.18	.92
GLASS.										
21 Employés (window-glass works),	32	-	32	32	-	32	2.77	-	2.77	-
METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.										
22 Employés (nail works),	442	-	442	442	-	442	1.94	-	1.80	-
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.										
23 Compositors,	139	111	250	134	121	255	2.17	1.19	2.29	1.31
24 Compositors,	58	40	98	58	40	98	3.00	1.33	3.00	1.33
25 Compositors,	10	-	10	10	-	10	2.50	-	2.50	-

Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Continued.

EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN STRIKES			EMPLOYEES ENGAGED AND INVOLVED IN STRIKES			NEW EMPLOYEES AFTER STRIKES			Em- ployés Brought from Other Places	WEEKLY WORKING HOURS		
Num- ber	Daily Pay		M	F	T	M	F	T		Before Strikes	After Strikes	
	Before Strikes	After Strikes										
750	\$2.25	\$1.83	2,363	2,892	5,255	-	-	-	-	60	60	1
30	1.00	1.00	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	57	57	2
13	3.41	3.75	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	60	60	3
35	2.35	2.35	450	-	450	-	-	-	-	60	60	4
40	.70	.75	40	-	40	-	-	-	-	50	50	5
300	1.10	1.10	10	300	310	-	-	-	-	53	53	6
25	2.50	3.00	25	-	25	-	-	-	-	60	60	7
160	3.00	3.50	160	-	160	-	-	-	-	60	60	8
390	2.90	3.40	390	-	390	-	-	-	-	60	60	9
120	1.48	1.48	65	55	120	-	-	-	-	58	58	10
1,100	1.80	2.00	1,100	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	60	60	11
60	2.00	1.85	60	-	60	58	-	58	-	60	60	12
1,100	2.00	*-	1,100	-	1,100	1,200	-	1,200	1,200	60	60	13
35	3.25	2.61	35	-	35	25	-	25	25	60	60	14
100	2.50	2.50	100	-	100	15	-	15	-	60	60	15
14	2.50	2.50	14	-	14	7	-	7	-	60	59	16
12	2.50	*-	12	-	12	12	-	12	12	96	96	17
4	1.00	1.00	254	530	784	-	-	-	-	60	60	18
95	1.35	1.25	130	195	325	-	-	-	-	60	60	19
27	1.72	1.55	314	486	800	-	-	-	-	60	60	20
32	2.77	2.77	32	-	32	-	-	-	-	60	60	21
442	1.94	1.80	442	-	442	-	-	-	-	60	60	22
96	1.82	1.82	92	4	96	-	10	10	-	59	59	23
10	3.00	3.00	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	59	59	24
10	2.50	2.50	10	-	10	8	-	8	8	60	60	25

* Not re-employed.

Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Continued.

	YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	Localities	Causes or Objects	Ordered by Labor Organi- zations
	1885 — Continued.			
	CARPETING.			
✓ 1	Employés,	Boston . . .	Against reduction of wages . .	No
— 2	Weavers and creeler boys,	Lowell . . .	Against reduction of wages . .	No
	CLOTHING.			
3	Sewing women (clothing factory),	Boston . . .	In sympathy with strike elsewhere	Yes
✓ 4	Employés (clothing fac- tory),	Boston . . .	For increase of wages and dis- charge of a non-union employé .	Yes
	COTTON GOODS.			
— 5	Employés,	Millbury . .	Against reduction of wages . .	No
— 6	Employés,	Renfrew . .	For increase of wages and change of length of cut	No
7	Weavers,	Taunton . .	For reinstatement of a discharged employé	No
8	FURNITURE.			
	Carvers,	Boston . . .	In sympathy with strike elsewhere	Yes
	GLASS.			
— 9	Employés,	Boston . . .	For increase of wages	Yes
— 10	Blowers (flint-glass works),	New Bedford .	For increase of wages	Yes
— 11	Employés (flint-glass works),	East Cambridge .	For increase of wages	Yes
— 12	Employés (flint-glass works),	Sandwich . .	For increase of wages	Yes
	LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.			
13	Employés (morocco fac- tory),	Haverhill . .	For discharge of foreman . . .	Yes
14	Employés (leather fac- tory),	Salem . . .	For discharge of foreman . . .	Yes
15	Employés (leather fac- tory),	Peabody . .	For discharge of foreman . . .	Yes
— 16	Curriers,	Peabody . .	For increase of wages	Yes
	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.			
— 17	Employés (nail works), .	East Bridgewater	Against reduction of wages . .	No
✓ 18	Grinders (cutlery works),	Turner's Falls .	For increase of wages and change of rules	No
— 19	Stockers (steel works), .	Worcester . .	For increase of wages	No
— 20	Moulders (stove foundry),	Wakefield . .	For increase of wages	No
— 21	Employés (nail works), .	East Weymouth .	Against discharge of an employé	No
— 22	Moulders (iron works), .	Dighton . . .	For increase of wages	No
	RUBBER GOODS.			
✓ 23	Employés (rubber boots),	Millville . .	Against reduction of wages . .	Yes
— 24	Employés (rubber boots and shoes),	South Framingham	For increase of wages	No
— 25	Employés (rubber boots and shoes),	South Framingham	For increase of wages	No
— 26	Employés (rubber boots),	Millville . .	For increase of wages and better treatment	Yes
27	Employés (rubber fac- tory),	East Cambridge .	For discharge of forewoman . .	No
	TOBACCO.			
28	Cigar makers,	Springfield . .	For increase of wages	Yes
29	Cigar makers,	Springfield . .	For adoption of union scale of prices	Yes

Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Continued.

ESTABLISH- MENTS		Begin- ning of Strikes	End of Strikes	Dura- tion (days)	Suc- ceeded	EMPLOYEES' —		Employ- ers' Loss	
Num- ber	Days Closed					Loss	Assist- ance		
1	60	Jan. 1	Mar. 2, 1885	60	Partly	\$48,000	\$950	\$20,000	1
1	7	Feb. 6	Mar. 2, 1885	24	No	15,000	-	10,000	2
1	-	Feb. 27	Mar. 6, 1885	7	No	108	50	-	3
1	-	Feb. 27	July 8, 1885	131	Yes	2,500	1,776	2,000	4
1	35	Mar. 4	Apr. 8, 1885	35	No	3,500	-	-	5
1	31	May 1	June 1, 1885	31	No	55,000	150	20,000	6
1	-	May 14	May 24, 1885	10	No	2,500	-	1,000	7
1	-	Jan. 25	Feb. 1, 1885	7	No	462	-	-	8
1	49	Sept. 28	Nov. 16, 1885	49	Yes	8,500	1,000	10,000	9
1	-	Oct. 1	Oct. 15, 1885	14	No	2,254	-	450	10
1	25	Oct. 10	Nov. 4, 1885	25	No	14,880	-	3,000	11
1	37	Oct. 12	Nov. 18, 1885	37	No	19,000	1,685	1,000	12
1	-	July 18	Jan. 15, 1886	181	Yes	17,000	960	5,000	13
1	21	Dec. 15	Nov. 28, 1886	348	No	26,870	7,200	-	14
1	-	Dec. 15	Nov. 28, 1886	348	No	20,370	3,900	-	15
1	-	Dec. 17	Jan. 6, 1886	20	Yes	813	220	300	16
1	23	Jan. 1	Jan. 29, 1885	28	No	2,943	-	-	17
1	-	Jan. 7	Jan. 28, 1885	21	No	2,100	-	900	18
1	2	Apr. 22	Apr. 24, 1885	2	Yes	1,275	-	400	19
1	-	Sept. 29	Oct. 7, 1885	8	Yes	2,000	200	-	20
1	5	Oct. 1	Oct. 6, 1885	5	Yes	1,344	-	800	21
1	-	Oct. 6	Feb. 8, 1886	126	No	18,000	1,400	8,000	22
1	21	Feb. 2	Feb. 23, 1885	21	No	26,000	-	-	23
1	2	Apr. 23	Apr. 25, 1885	2	Partly	2,300	-	500	24
1	2	June 17	June 19, 1885	2	No	1,473	-	500	25
1	105	June 29	Oct. 19, 1885	112	Partly	80,000	2,500	95,000	26
1	14	Aug. 6	Aug. 20, 1885	14	Yes	14,277	900	15,000	27
1	2	Jan. 31	Feb. 2, 1885	2	No	285	-	10	28
1	-	Feb. 2	Feb. 21, 1885	19	No	148	41	25	29

Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Continued.

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE DAILY WAGES			
	Before Strikes			After Strikes			Before Strikes		After Strikes	
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	M	F
1885—Continued.										
CARPETING.										
1 Employés,	300	400	700	300	400	700	\$1.75	\$1.09	\$1.61	\$1.00
2 Weavers and creeler boys,	461	1,414	1,875	461	1,414	1,875	1.10	.80	.99	.72
CLOTHING.										
3 Sewing women (clothing factory),	—	18	18	—	18	18	—	1.00	—	1.00
4 Employés (clothing factory),	9	18	27	8	18	26	3.00	1.25	3.30	1.35
COTTON GOODS.										
5 Employés,	60	90	150	60	90	150	.75	.83	.69	.77
6 Employés,	1,000	700	1,700	900	400	1,300	1.60	.95	1.60	.95
7 Weavers,	438	613	1,051	444	611	1,055	1.28	.95	1.26	.98
FURNITURE.										
8 Carvers,	22	—	22	24	—	24	3.50	—	3.50	—
GLASS.										
9 Employés,	112	12	124	112	12	124	2.50	.90	2.63	.90
10 Blowers (flint-glass works),	160	10	170	160	10	170	2.00	.75	2.00	.75
11 Employés (flint-glass works),	274	33	307	274	33	307	2.30	1.40	2.30	1.40
12 Employés (flint-glass works),	250	25	275	250	25	275	2.25	1.25	2.25	1.25
LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.										
13 Employés (morocco factory),	60	—	60	40	—	40	2.25	—	2.25	—
14 Employés (leather factory),	60	—	60	60	—	60	1.54	—	1.78	—
15 Employés (leather factory),	35	—	35	32	—	32	2.00	—	2.00	—
16 Curriers,	25	—	25	25	—	25	1.85	—	2.00	—
METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.										
17 Employés (nail works),	90	—	90	90	—	90	1.36	—	1.32	—
18 Grinders (cutlery works),	525	75	600	500	75	575	1.71	.83	1.69	.83
19 Stockers (steel works),	425	—	425	425	—	425	1.50	—	1.52	—
20 Moulders (stove foundry),	170	—	170	170	—	170	2.30	—	2.41	—
21 Employés (nail works),	210	—	210	210	—	210	1.60	—	1.60	—
22 Moulders (iron works),	150	—	150	65	—	65	2.25	—	2.20	—
RUBBER GOODS.										
23 Employés (rubber boots),	955	34	989	955	34	989	2.00	1.76	1.70	1.50
24 Employés (rubber boots and shoes),	500	300	800	500	300	800	1.63	1.25	1.76	1.35
25 Employés (rubber boots and shoes),	465	260	725	465	260	725	1.46	1.17	1.46	1.17
26 Employés (rubber boots),	950	30	980	1,100	40	1,140	1.70	1.50	1.87	1.50
27 Employés (rubber factory),	385	365	750	385	365	750	2.00	1.15	2.00	1.15
TOBACCO.										
28 Cigar makers,	50	20	70	50	20	70	2.25	1.50	2.25	1.50
29 Cigar makers,	32	10	42	32	10	42	2.06	.82	2.06	.82

Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Continued.

EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN STRIKES			EMPLOYEES ENGAGED AND INVOLVED IN STRIKES			NEW EMPLOYEES AFTER STRIKES			Em- ployés Brought from Other Places	WEEKLY WORKING HOURS		
Num- ber	Daily Pay		M	F	T	M	F	T		Before Strikes	After Strikes	
	Before Strikes	After Strikes										
100	\$1.59	\$1.46	300	400	700	-	-	-	-	60	60	1
190	1.10	.99	461	1,414	1,875	-	-	-	-	60	60	2
18	1.00	1.00	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	75	75	3
27	1.83	2.00	9	18	27	1	-	1	-	60	60	4
55	1.00	.92	60	90	150	-	-	-	-	60	60	5
600	1.50	1.50	1,000	700	1,700	75	25	100	-	60	60	6
184	1.11	1.11	190	110	300	95	15	110	30	60	60	7
22	3.50	3.50	22	-	22	21	-	21	-	59	59	8
25	2.50	2.63	104	11	115	-	-	-	-	57	57	9
65	2.89	2.89	65	-	65	-	-	-	-	59	59	10
50	2.89	2.89	274	33	307	-	-	-	-	60	60	11
45	2.90	2.90	250	25	275	-	-	-	-	60	60	12
50	2.30	2.30	50	-	50	12	-	12	-	59	59	13
60	1.54	1.78	60	-	60	54	-	54	54	60	60	14
35	2.00	2.00	35	-	35	31	-	31	31	54	54	15
25	1.85	2.00	25	-	25	1	-	1	1	60	60	16
81	1.32	1.26	90	-	90	-	-	-	-	66	66	17
68	2.25	2.25	68	-	68	15	-	15	-	60	60	18
50	1.50	*1.65	425	-	425	25	-	25	-	66	66	19
70	3.00	3.15	125	-	125	-	-	-	-	59	59	20
210	1.60	1.60	210	-	210	-	-	-	-	60	60	21
85	2.75	*	107	-	107	22	-	22	10	60	60	22
500	2.00	1.70	948	34	982	-	-	-	-	60	60	23
800	1.50	1.60	500	300	800	-	-	-	-	60	60	24
65	2.65	2.65	465	260	725	-	-	-	-	60	60	25
500	2.17	2.39	937	30	967	200	10	210	200	60	60	26
105	1.66	1.66	385	365	750	-	1	1	-	60	60	27
4	2.25	2.25	50	20	70	-	-	-	-	60	60	28
4	2.06	2.06	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	54	54	29

* Not re-employed.

Strikes by Years and Industries—1881-1886—Continued.

	YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	Localities	Causes or Objects	Ordered by Labor Organi- zations
	1885—Concluded.			
	WOOLLEN GOODS.			
1	Weavers,	Worcester . .	For increase of wages and against poor quality of material . .	No
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
2	Gusset weavers (elastic- goods factory), . .	Easthampton .	Against reduction of wages . .	No
	1886.			
	BOOTS AND SHOES.			
3	Finishers,	Hopkinton . .	For reinstatement of discharged employés	Yes
4	Employés,	South Weymouth	For increase of wages	Yes
5	Employés,	Stoneham . . .	For weekly payments	Yes
6	Lasters,	East Stoughton .	For increase of wages	Yes
7	Nail stickers, . . .	Danvers	For increase of wages	No
8	Stitchers and pasters, .	Marlborough . .	For discharge of an employé . .	Yes
9	Treers,	Randolph . . .	For increase of wages	Yes
10	Lasters,	Weymouth . . .	For increase of wages	Yes
11	Employés,	Beverly	For increase of wages	Yes
12	Heelers and stitchers, .	Haverhill . . .	Against reduction of wages . .	Yes
13	Employés,	Salem	For reinstatement of a discharged employé	Yes
14	Lasters,	North Weymouth	For increase of wages	Yes
15	Lasters,	Quincy	For increase of wages	Yes
16	Bottomers,	West Brookfield .	For increase of wages	Yes
17	Bottomers,	West Brookfield .	For increase of wages	Yes
18	Bottomers,	West Brookfield .	For increase of wages	No
19	Bottomers,	West Brookfield .	For increase of wages	Yes
20	Lasters,	Quincy	For increase of wages	Yes
21	Lasters,	Southborough . .	For increase of wages and dis- charge of non-union men . .	Yes
22	Lasters,	Quincy	For increase of wages	Yes
23	Lasters,	Marlborough . . .	For increase of wages	Yes
24	Cutters,	Stoneham	For increase of wages	Yes
25	Cutters,	Stoneham	For increase of wages	Yes
26	Cutters,	Stoneham	For increase of wages	Yes
27	Cutters,	Stoneham	For increase of wages	Yes
28	Cutters,	Stoneham	For increase of wages	Yes
29	Cutters,	Stoneham	For increase of wages	Yes
30	Cutters,	Stoneham	For increase of wages	Yes
31	Cutters,	Stoneham	For increase of wages	Yes
32	Cutters,	Stoneham	For increase of wages	Yes
33	Cutters,	Stoneham	For increase of wages	Yes
34	Treers and crimpers, .	Spencer	For increase of wages	Yes
35	Treers and crimpers, .	Spencer	For increase of wages	Yes
36	Employés,	Natick	For adoption of union scale of prices	Yes
37	Employés,	Brookfield . . .	For increase of wages	Yes
38	Lasters,	Rockland	For increase of wages and dis- charge of non-union employés .	Yes
39	Employés,	Plymouth	In sympathy with strike else- where	Yes
40	Hob-nailers,	Georgetown . . .	Against reduction of wages . .	No
41	Lasters,	Whitman	For change of rules	No
42	Lasters,	Stoughton	For increase of wages	No
43	Lasters,	Cheshire	For reinstatement of a discharged employé	Yes
44	Lasters,	East Weymouth .	For increase of wages	Yes
45	Lasters,	East Stoughton .	Against reduction of wages . .	Yes
46	Lasters,	Quincy	For adoption of union scale of prices	Yes
47	Lasters,	Quincy	For increase and readjustment of wages	Yes

Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Continued.

ESTABLISH- MENTS		Begin- ning of Strikes	End of Strikes	Dura- tion (days)	Suc- ceeded	EMPLOYES'—		Employ- ers' Loss	
Num- ber	Days Closed					Loss	Assist- ance		
1	31	Dec. 1	Jan. 1, 1886	31	Yes	\$6,500	-	\$1,500	1
1	-	Jan. 1	Feb. 4, 1885	34	Yes	4,000	\$100	500	2
1	-	Jan. 14	Jan. 21, 1886	7	No	300	-	500	3
1	14	Jan. 14	Jan. 28, 1886	14	Yes	2,905	-	1,000	4
1	10	Jan. 15	Jan. 25, 1886	10	Yes	525	8	500	5
1	2	Jan. 20	Jan. 22, 1886	2	Yes	750	-	100	6
1	2	Jan. 26	Jan. 28, 1886	2	Yes	1,092	-	175	7
1	7	Feb. 1	Feb. 8, 1886	7	No	2,000	-	400	8
1	1	Feb. 3	Feb. 4, 1886	1	Yes	500	-	50	9
2	-	Feb. 6	Feb. 9, 1886	3	Yes	37	-	-	10
1	47	Feb. 15	Apr. 3, 1886	47	No	16,359	-	2,100	11
1	-	Mar. 1	Mar. 5, 1886	4	Yes	2,000	-	-	12
1	13	Mar. 9	Mar. 22, 1886	13	Yes	7,000	-	10,000	13
1	2	Mar. 11	Mar. 13, 1886	2	Yes	828	-	700	14
1	-	Apr. 1	Apr. 5, 1886	4	No	89	-	-	15
1	7	Apr. 15	Apr. 22, 1886	7	Partly	630	-	300	16
2	-	Apr. 15	Apr. 27, 1886	12	Partly	-	-	-	17
1	-	Apr. 15	Apr. 29, 1886	14	No	337	-	50	18
1	10	Apr. 15	May 4, 1886	19	Partly	490	-	300	19
1	21	Apr. 17	May 8, 1886	21	Yes	4,358	28	1,585	20
1	35	Apr. 20	May 28, 1886	38	No	16,602	-	10,000	21
1	-	Apr. 22	Apr. 26, 1886	4	Yes	59	-	-	22
1	-	Apr. 22	Apr. 29, 1886	7	Partly	1,275	200	3,000	23
1	-	May 3	May 4, 1886	1	Partly	25	-	-	24
1	14	May 3	May 17, 1886	14	Partly	2,564	-	150	25
1	21	May 3	May 24, 1886	21	Partly	522	-	834	26
1	14	May 3	May 28, 1886	25	Partly	1,139	-	2,000	27
1	25	May 3	May 28, 1886	25	Yes	961	-	500	28
1	7	May 3	May 31, 1886	28	No	743	-	100	29
1	7	May 3	May 31, 1886	28	Yes	315	-	-	30
1	28	May 3	May 31, 1886	28	No	396	-	-	31
2	-	May 3	May 31, 1886	28	Yes	216	-	-	32
9	28	May 3	May 31, 1886	28	Yes	25,363	-	7,200	33
1	21	May 3	July 26, 1886	84	Partly	923	-	2,000	34
8	-	May 3	July 26, 1886	84	Yes	2,235	-	4,500	35
1	7	May 14	May 21, 1886	7	No	1,058	400	700	36
1	-	June 12	July 12, 1886	30	Yes	2,500	-	5,000	37
1	-	June 14	June 25, 1886	11	Partly	350	-	500	38
1	-	June 18	June 28, 1886	10	No	2,462	-	1,000	39
1	-	July 3	July 10, 1886	7	Partly	223	-	120	40
1	-	July 10	July 31, 1886	21	Yes	1,443	-	750	41
2	11	July 16	July 27, 1886	11	No	2,415	-	3,300	42
1	-	July 22	July 26, 1886	4	No	87	110	500	43
1	34	July 27	Aug. 30, 1886	34	No	12,420	-	7,500	44
1	-	July 28	July 30, 1886	2	Yes	90	-	50	45
1	18	Aug. 24	Sept. 11, 1886	18	Yes	3,935	22	700	46
1	-	Nov. 1	Feb. 1, 1887	92	No	2,340	475	-	47

Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Continued.

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE DAILY WAGES			
	Before Strikes			After Strikes			Before Strikes		After Strikes	
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	M	F
1885 — Concluded.										
WOOLLEN GOODS.										
1 Weavers,	100	100	200	100	100	200	\$1.30	\$1.30	\$1.50	\$1.50
MISCELLANEOUS.										
2 Gunset weavers (elastic-goods factory), . . .	150	250	400	150	250	400	2.00	1.20	2.00	1.20
1886.										
BOOTS AND SHOES.										
3 Finishers,	500	100	600	500	100	600	2.00	1.50	2.00	1.50
4 Employés,	105	20	125	105	20	125	2.02	1.50	2.05	1.50
5 Employés,	25	17	42	25	17	42	1.88	1.25	1.88	1.25
6 Lasters,	150	50	200	150	50	200	2.00	1.50	2.00	1.50
7 Nail stickers,	165	100	265	165	100	265	2.25	1.75	2.25	1.75
8 Stitchers and pasters, . . .	140	60	200	140	60	200	2.10	1.30	2.13	1.30
9 Treers,	200	50	250	200	50	250	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
10 Lasters,	45	-	45	45	-	45	2.00	-	2.07	-
11 Employés,	100	100	200	100	100	200	2.35	1.85	2.35	1.85
12 Heelers and stitchers, . . .	66	60	126	66	60	126	2.00	1.75	2.00	1.75
13 Employés,	200	100	300	170	90	260	2.75	1.50	2.75	1.50
14 Lasters,	145	25	170	145	25	170	2.05	1.38	2.09	1.38
15 Lasters,	100	15	115	100	15	115	2.20	1.00	2.20	1.00
16 Bottomers,	60	-	60	60	-	60	1.75	-	1.87	-
17 Bottomers,	80	-	80	80	-	80	1.87	-	1.93	-
18 Bottomers,	60	8	68	50	8	58	1.87	1.16	1.87	1.16
19 Bottomers,	30	-	30	30	-	30	1.75	-	1.82	-
20 Lasters,	128	20	148	128	20	148	1.74	.97	1.77	.97
21 Lasters,	250	100	350	135	80	215	1.75	1.25	1.50	1.10
22 Lasters,	100	15	115	100	15	115	2.20	1.00	2.21	1.00
23 Lasters,	175	100	275	175	100	275	2.20	1.20	2.26	1.24
24 Cutters,	150	60	210	150	60	210	2.00	1.40	2.03	1.40
25 Cutters,	56	45	101	56	45	101	2.45	1.70	2.56	1.70
26 Cutters,	22	12	34	22	12	34	3.00	2.00	3.30	2.00
27 Cutters,	21	16	37	17	12	29	2.50	1.87	2.59	1.88
28 Cutters,	15	8	23	15	8	23	2.25	1.50	2.31	1.50
29 Cutters,	27	18	45	27	18	45	2.25	1.00	2.25	1.00
30 Cutters,	15	9	24	15	9	24	2.00	1.50	2.04	1.50
31 Cutters,	6	3	9	6	3	9	2.00	1.50	2.00	1.50
32 Cutters,	30	16	46	30	16	46	2.30	1.81	2.31	1.81
33 Cutters,	376	172	548	376	172	548	2.08	1.63	2.11	1.63
34 Treers and crimpers, . . .	25	10	35	25	10	35	1.75	.75	1.80	.75
35 Treers and crimpers, . . .	1,418	174	1,592	1,421	174	1,595	2.37	1.35	2.40	1.35
36 Employés,	90	15	105	30	4	34	1.75	1.25	1.10	1.00
37 Employés,	375	75	450	375	75	450	1.82	1.42	1.94	1.52
38 Lasters,	195	30	225	195	30	225	2.40	1.50	2.44	1.50
39 Employés,	208	41	249	208	41	249	2.04	.97	2.04	.97
40 Hob-nailers,	36	6	42	36	6	42	2.27	.61	2.26	.61
41 Lasters,	57	17	74	57	17	74	2.28	1.48	2.32	1.48
42 Lasters,	98	28	126	98	28	126	2.43	1.33	2.43	1.33
43 Lasters,	56	53	109	59	61	120	1.82	.97	2.11	1.08
44 Lasters,	208	31	239	190	31	221	1.91	1.00	1.92	1.00
45 Lasters,	160	45	205	160	45	205	1.08	1.18	1.68	1.18
46 Lasters,	128	20	148	128	20	148	1.77	.97	1.77	.97
47 Lasters,	100	15	115	100	15	115	2.21	1.00	2.21	1.00

Strikes by Years and Industries—1881-1886—Continued.

Wages after strikes	EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN STRIKES			EMPLOYEES ENGAGED AND INVOLVED IN STRIKES			NEW EMPLOYEES AFTER STRIKES			Em- ployés Brought from Other Places	WEEKLY WORKING HOURS		
	Num- ber	Daily Pay		M	F	T	M	F	T		Before Strikes	After Strikes	
		Before Strikes	After Strikes										
\$1.50	48	\$1.30	\$1.50	100	100	200	-	-	-	-	60	60	1
1.50	85	2.50	2.50	85	-	85	-	-	-	-	60	60	2
1.50	30	2.00	2.00	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	60	60	3
1.50	12	2.60	2.90	105	20	125	1	-	1	-	60	60	4
1.25	20	1.56	1.56	25	17	42	-	-	-	-	59	59	5
1.50	24	2.20	2.60	150	50	200	-	-	-	-	60	60	6
1.75	*5	1.00	1.05	165	100	265	-	-	-	-	59	59	7
1.50	41	1.40	1.50	140	60	200	-	-	-	-	48	48	8
2.00	20	2.50	2.50	200	50	250	2	-	2	2	59	59	9
-	5	3.04	3.64	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	60	60	10
1.65	200	2.10	2.10	100	100	200	-	-	-	-	59	59	11
1.75	40	1.75	1.76	24	50	74	-	24	24	10	59	59	12
1.50	300	2.33	2.33	200	100	300	-	-	-	-	59	59	13
1.30	12	3.00	3.50	145	25	170	-	-	-	-	59	59	14
1.00	10	2.95	2.95	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	59	59	15
-	32	1.75	2.00	60	-	60	-	-	-	-	60	60	16
-	38	1.75	2.00	38	-	38	-	-	-	-	60	60	17
1.16	10	1.75	†	15	-	15	10	-	10	-	60	60	18
-	16	1.62	1.80	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	60	60	19
.97	14	2.62	2.63	128	20	148	-	-	-	-	59	59	20
1.10	25	2.13	2.00	250	100	350	-	-	-	-	60	60	21
1.00	10	2.95	3.00	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	59	59	22
1.24	100	2.13	2.31	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	59	59	23
1.40	20	2.50	2.75	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	59	59	24
1.70	13	3.00	3.45	56	45	101	-	-	-	-	59	59	25
2.00	3	3.00	3.30	22	12	34	-	-	-	-	59	59	26
1.88	5	3.00	3.30	21	16	37	-	-	-	-	59	59	27
1.50	2	3.00	3.45	15	8	23	-	-	-	-	59	59	28
1.60	4	3.00	3.00	27	18	45	-	-	-	-	59	59	29
1.50	1	3.00	3.60	15	9	24	-	-	-	-	59	59	30
1.50	9	1.83	1.83	6	8	9	-	-	-	-	59	59	31
1.81	3	3.00	3.28	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	59	59	32
1.63	53	2.93	3.13	376	172	548	-	-	-	-	59	59	33
.75	10	2.30	2.53	25	10	35	-	-	-	-	60	60	34
1.35	226	2.45	2.70	226	-	226	3	-	3	-	60	60	35
1.00	14	2.37	†	90	15	105	26	3	29	29	60	60	36
1.53	75	1.75	1.92	75	-	75	-	-	-	-	60	60	37
1.50	14	2.50	3.06	14	-	14	-	-	-	-	59	59	38
.97	162	1.90	1.90	150	12	162	-	-	-	-	59	59	39
.61	5	1.37	1.32	19	-	19	-	-	-	-	60	60	40
1.43	9	2.04	2.27	40	1	41	4	-	4	4	60	60	41
1.33	10	2.34	2.34	98	28	126	-	-	-	-	59	59	42
1.08	12	1.82	†	12	-	12	18	8	26	15	59	59	43
1.00	18	1.99	†	208	31	239	-	-	-	-	60	60	44
1.18	17	2.65	2.65	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	60	60	45
.97	2	2.50	3.00	128	20	148	-	-	-	-	59	59	46
1.00	10	3.00	†	10	-	10	10	-	10	10	59	59	47

* Five boys, employed and paid by the heelers, struck for an increase of wages of 5 per cent.

† Not re-employed.

Strikes by Years and Industries—1881-1886—Continued.

	YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	Localities	Causes or Objects	Ordered by Labor Organ- izations
	1886—Continued.			
	BOOTS AND SHOES—Con- cluded.			
1	Lasters,	Whitman	For increase of wages	Yes
2	Employés,	Worcester and vi- cinity	Disagreement among employés regarding new scale of prices	Yes
3	Employés,	Spencer	Disagreement among employés regarding new scale of prices	Yes
4	Employés,	Worcester and Spencer	Disagreement among employés regarding new scale of prices	Yes
5	Cutters,	Lynn	For adoption of union scale of prices	Yes
6	Cutters and stitchers,	Pittsfield	Against reduction of wages	Yes
7	Employés,	Spencer	Disagreement among employés regarding new scale of prices	Yes
8	Employés,	North Brookfield	Disagreement among employés regarding new scale of prices	Yes
9	Employés,	Spencer	Disagreement among employés regarding new scale of prices	Yes
10	Lasters,	North Abington	For increase of wages	Yes
11	Employés,	Worcester	Disagreement among employés regarding new scale of prices	Yes
12	Employés,	Worcester	Disagreement among employés regarding new scale of prices	Yes
13	Employés,	Worcester	Disagreement among employés regarding new scale of prices	Yes
14	BRICK. Employés,	Montague City	For weekly payments	No
	BUILDING TRADES.			
15	Painters,	Boston	For reduction of hours	Yes
16	Plumbers, gasfitters, and steamfitters,	Boston	For reduction of hours	Yes
17	Masons and tenders,	Worcester	For increase of wages	Yes
18	Carpenters and joiners,	Boston	For reduction of hours	Yes
19	Carpenters,	Holyoke	For reduction of hours	Yes
20	Painters,	Haverhill	Against reduction of wages	Yes
21	CARPETING. Dyers,	Clinton	For increase of wages	Yes
22	CLOTHING. Tailors,	Boston	For increase of wages	Yes
23	Employés (clothing fac- tory),	Boston	For increase of wages	Yes
24	Stitcher girls (shirt fac- tory),	New Bedford	Against reduction of wages	No
	COTTON GOODS.			
25	Spinners and back boys,	Hyde Park	For increase of wages	No
26	Weavers,	Fall River	For increase of wages	No
27	Weavers,	Natick	For increase of wages	No
28	Weavers,	Fall River	Against deduction for imperfect work and for better treatment	No
29	Weavers,	Natick	For readjustment of wages	No
30	Blue-dyers,	Fall River	For increase of wages	No
31	Twisters,	Taunton	Against employment of foreign labor and extra hours	No
32	Weavers,	Lawrence	For increase of wages	No
33	Folders,	Lawrence	For increase of wages	No
34	Back boys,	Easthampton	For increase of wages	No
35	Back boys,	Taunton	For increase of wages	No
36	Back boys and doffers,	Taunton	For increase of wages	No

Strikes by Years and Industries—1881-1886—Continued.

ESTABLISH- MENTS		Begin- ning of Strikes	End of Strikes	Dura- tion (days)	Suc- ceeded	EMPLOYES'—		Employ- ers' Loss	
Num- ber	Days Closed					Loss	Assist- ance		
2	6	Nov. 3	Nov. 9, 1886	6	Yes	\$1,508	-	\$625	1—
7	-	Dec. 1	June 21, 1887	202	No	247,325	\$50,248	65,500	2
1	28	Dec. 1	June 21, 1887	202	No	14,397	2,486	2,500	3
3	202	Dec. 1	June 21, 1887	202	No	181,648	18,720	23,500	4
1	10	Dec. 6	Dec. 16, 1886	10	No	3,700	-	1,200	5
1	32	Dec. 10	Jan. 11, 1887	32	Yes	20,000	500	8,500	6
2	-	Dec. 15	June 21, 1887	188	No	55,302	9,096	16,000	7
1	-	Dec. 16	June 21, 1887	187	No	105,000	47,000	25,000	8
1	-	Dec. 20	June 21, 1887	183	No	21,921	4,248	1,000	9
1	21	Dec. 24	Jan. 21, 1887	28	Yes	2,379	210	1,200	10
1	30	Dec. 26	June 21, 1887	177	No	11,798	1,430	7,500	11
1	64	Dec. 27	Mar. 1, 1887	64	No	17,271	300	5,000	12
1	109	Dec. 27	Apr. 15, 1887	109	No	19,160	-	5,000	13
1	1	July 1	July 2, 1886	1	No	53	-	200	14
276	21	May 3	May 24, 1886	21	Partly	82,679	1,425	150,000	15
64	42	May 3	June 14, 1886	42	Partly	59,000	1,100	75,000	16
26	14	May 3	May 17, 1886	14	Yes	11,274	-	-	17
72	17	May 3	May 20, 1886	17	Partly	85,000	2,500	200,000	18
12	-	May 12	May 13, 1886	1	No	100	-	-	19
9	14	Nov. 1	Nov. 15, 1886	14	No	1,943	30	1,260	20
1	23	Mar. 29	May 10, 1886	42	No	43,000	1,000	60,000	21
26	-	Mar. 20	Aug. 1, 1886	134	Yes	23,800	800	-	22
46	21	May 3	May 24, 1886	21	Yes	28,416	1,000	10,000	23
1	5	Nov. 9	Dec. 31, 1886*	52	No	3,216	1,430	-	24
1	2	Jan. 18	Jan. 23, 1886	5	No	1,081	-	500	25
1	-	Jan. 21	Feb. 11, 1886	21	Yes	11,520	-	1,500	26
1	-	Jan. 29	Feb. 1, 1886	3	No	255	-	600	27
1	-	Feb. 8	Mar. 24, 1886	44	No	7,980	-	2,500	28
1	-	Feb. 10	Feb. 18, 1886	8	No	894	-	1,900	29
1	-	Feb. 12	Feb. 26, 1886	14	Yes	2,700	-	-	30
1	-	Feb. 17	Feb. 18, 1886	1	No	14	-	50	31
1	-	Feb. 18	May 4, 1886	75	No	749	-	467	32
1	-	Mar. 1	Mar. 8, 1886	7	No	219	-	-	33
1	3	Mar. 19	Mar. 23, 1886	4	No	800	-	150	34
1	-	Mar. 31	Apr. 2, 1886	2	Yes	243	-	150	35
1	10	Apr. 5	Apr. 15, 1886	10	Yes	10,699	500	3,000	36

* Pending Dec. 31, 1886.

Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Continued.

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE DAILY WAGES			
	Before Strikes			After Strikes			Before Strikes		After Strikes	
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	M	F
1886—Continued.										
BOOTS AND SHOES—Concluded.										
1 Lasters,	179	33	212	179	33	212	\$1.97	\$1.56	\$2.04	\$1.57
2 Employés,	1,650	307	1,957	1,528	259	1,787	2.01	1.34	1.98	1.32
3 Employés,	49	3	52	41	5	46	1.93	1.32	1.90	1.32
4 Employés,	600	76	676	355	60	415	1.90	1.38	1.94	1.37
5 Cutters,	200	150	350	200	150	350	1.68	.94	1.55	.90
6 Cutters and stitchers,	250	125	375	250	125	375	2.00	1.25	2.00	1.25
7 Employés,	270	60	330	157	21	178	2.04	1.25	2.06	1.28
8 Employés,	750	350	1,100	725	325	1,050	2.00	1.25	2.00	1.25
9 Employés,	75	8	83	65	7	72	2.05	1.30	2.05	1.30
10 Lasters,	58	12	70	59	13	72	1.67	1.42	1.74	1.42
11 Employés,	70	12	82	63	12	75	2.10	1.40	2.10	1.40
12 Employés,	81	23	104	*—	*—	*—	2.00	1.30	*—	*—
13 Employés,	80	20	100	*—	*—	*—	2.05	1.38	*—	*—
BRICK.										
14 Employés,	52	—	52	48	—	48	1.65	—	1.65	—
BUILDING TRADES.										
15 Painters,	1,980	—	1,980	1,980	—	1,980	2.32	—	2.54	—
16 Plumbers, gasfitters, and steamfitters,	500	—	500	500	—	500	3.50	—	3.50	—
17 Masons and tenders,	394	—	394	394	—	394	2.38	—	2.76	—
18 Carpenters and joiners,	3,755	—	3,755	3,775	—	3,775	2.52	—	2.60	—
19 Carpenters,	60	—	60	60	—	60	2.40	—	2.40	—
20 Painters,	74	—	74	72	—	72	2.25	—	2.02	—
CARPETING.										
21 Dyers,	436	611	1,047	449	570	1,019	1.55	1.07	1.55	1.07
CLOTHING.										
22 Tailors,	600	—	600	500	20	520	3.00	—	3.18	1.25
23 Employés (clothing factory),	488	1,048	1,536	488	1,048	1,536	1.63	.75	1.88	.88
24 Stitcher girls (shirt factory),	12	105	117	†—	†—	†—	1.55	.86	†—	†—
COTTON GOODS.										
25 Spinners and back boys,	130	120	250	130	120	250	.97	.75	.97	.75
26 Weavers,	402	703	1,105	402	703	1,105	1.30	.95	1.37	1.01
27 Weavers,	277	229	506	277	229	506	.75	.69	.75	.69
28 Weavers,	210	190	400	210	190	400	1.35	1.00	1.39	1.03
29 Weavers,	277	229	506	276	229	505	.75	.69	.75	.69
30 Blue-dyers,	200	—	200	200	—	200	1.50	—	1.60	—
31 Twisters,	30	120	150	30	115	145	.93	.80	.93	.80
32 Weavers,	401	427	828	400	427	827	1.18	.90	1.18	.90
33 Folders,	2,460	2,877	5,337	2,460	2,877	5,337	1.51	1.01	1.51	1.01
34 Back boys,	169	183	352	169	183	352	1.15	.87	1.15	.87
35 Back boys,	122	113	235	122	113	235	1.03	.70	1.13	.77
36 Back boys and doffers,	435	584	1,019	451	577	1,028	1.32	1.02	1.35	1.03

* The establishment was closed permanently.

† Pending Dec. 31, 1886.

Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Continued.

EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN STRIKES			EMPLOYEES ENGAGED AND INVOLVED IN STRIKES			NEW EMPLOYEES AFTER STRIKES			Em- ployés Brought from Other Places	WEEKLY WORKING HOURS		
Num- ber	Daily Pay		M	F	T	M	F	T		Before Strikes	After Strikes	
	Before Strikes	After Strikes										
32 1,957	\$1.89 1.90	\$2.30 1.88	152 1,650	16 307	168 1,957	- 679	- 82	- 761	- 30	60 60	60 60	1 2
52 676	1.87 1.89	1.84 1.89	49 600	3 76	52 676	37 260	5 -	42 260	- -	60 60	60 60	3 4
20 70 330	2.83 1.79 1.90	2.64 1.79 1.97	170 250 270	150 125 60	320 375 330	- - 52	- - 6	- - 58	- - -	59 59 60	59 59 60	5 6 7
750 83	1.76 1.98	1.77 1.98	525 75	225 8	750 83	500 55	150 6	650 61	600 -	60 60	60 60	8 9
14 8	1.66 2.45	1.83 2.45	58 70	12 12	70 82	1 22	1 -	2 22	- -	60 48	60 48	10 11
104 100	1.85 1.92	*- *-	81 80	23 20	104 100	- -	- -	- -	- -	60 60	*- *-	12 13
19 1,980	1.65 2.30	1.65 2.54	52 1,980	- -	52 1,980	- -	- -	- -	- -	66 60	66 59	14 15
500 394 3,755 60 74	3.50 2.38 2.52 2.40 2.25	3.50 2.76 2.60 2.40 2.02	500 - 3,755 60 74	- - - - -	500 394 3,755 60 74	- - 65 - 14	- - 65 - -	- - - - 14	- - 25 - 12	60 60 60 59 60	58 60 58 59 54	16 17 18 19 20
75 600 1,536 100	1.40 3.00 1.03 .89	1.40 3.18 1.20 †-	436 600 488 12	611 - 1,048 105	1,047 600 1,536 117	57 - - -	- 20 - -	57 20 - -	40 - - -	60 78 59 60	60 78 59 †-	21 22 23 24
20 500 163 150	.65 1.28 .97 1.40	.65 1.43 .97 1.50	130 210 82 41	120 290 96 109	250 500 178 150	- - - 79	- - - 41	- - - 120	- - - -	60 60 60 60	60 60 60 60	25 26 27 28
163 150 15	.97 1.50 .90	.97 1.60 †-	82 150 -	96 150 15	178 150 15	10 - -	- - 10	10 - 10	5 - -	60 40 60	60 40 60	29 30 31
12 24 22 50 100	.96 1.60 .50 .45 .50	†- 1.65 .50 .50 .55	1 24 169 98 385	11 24 183 87 584	12 24 352 185 989	- - 12 - 25	11 - - - -	11 - 12 - 25	- - - - 15	60 60 60 60 60	60 60 60 60 60	32 33 34 35 36

* The establishment was closed permanently. † Pending Dec. 31, 1886. ‡ Not re-employed.

Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Continued.

	YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	Localities	Causes or Objects	Ordered by Labor Organi- zations
	1886 — Continued.			
	COTTON GOODS — Con- cluded.			
1	Weavers,	South Hadley . .	Against reduction of wages . .	No
2	Weavers,	New Bedford . .	Against poor quality of material .	No
3	Spinners,	Fall River . . .	For increase of wages	No
4	Weavers,	New Bedford . .	Against deduction for imperfect work	No
5	Spinners,	New Bedford . .	Against discharge of an employé .	No
6	Weavers,	Fitchburg . . .	Against reduction of wages . .	No
	FOOD PREPARATIONS.			
7	Bakers,	Boston	For employment of union men only	Yes
	FURNITURE.			
8	Winders (rattan furni- ture factory), . .	Wakefield . . .	For increase of wages	No
9	Winders (rattan furni- ture factory), . .	Gardner	For increase of wages	No
	GLASS.			
10	Employés,	East Cambridge .	For enforcement of union rules .	Yes
	LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.			
11	Employés (morocco fac- tory),	Lynn	For discharge of non-union em- ployés	Yes
12	Finishers (morocco fac- tory),	Haverhill . . .	For increase of wages	Yes
13	Employés (leather fac- tory),	Woburn	For increase of wages	Yes
14	Whiteners (leather fac- tory),	Stoneham . . .	For discharge of foreman . . .	No
15	Grainers (leather fac- tory),	Woburn	Against change in method of tan- ning	No
16	Blackers (leather fac- tory),	Salem	For reduction of amount of work .	Yes
17	Employés (leather fac- tory),	North Cambridge	For increase of wages	Yes
18	Scourers (leather fac- tory),	Woburn	For reduction of amount of work .	No
19	Blackers (leather fac- tory),	Woburn	For reduction of amount of work .	No
20	Employés (leather fac- tory),	Woburn	Against reduction of wages . .	Yes
21	Employés (leather fac- tory),	Winchester . .	Against increase of amount of work	No
	MACHINES AND MA- CHINERY.			
22	Machinists, moulders, etc. (machine shop), .	Taunton	For increase of wages	Yes
	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.			
23	Grinders (cutlery works),	Shelburne Falls .	For increase of wages	No
24	Weavers (wire-cloth fac- tory),	Clinton	For increase of wages	No
25	Galvanizers (wire-cloth factory),	Clinton	For increase of wages	No
26	Stockers (steel works),	Worcester . . .	For increase of wages	No
27	Feeders (nail works),	Taunton	For increase of wages	No

Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Continued.

ESTABLISH- MENTS		Begin- ning of Strikes	End of Strikes	Dura- tion (days)	Suc- ceeded	EMPLOYEES' —		Employ- ers' Loss	
Num- ber	Days Closed					Loss	Assist- ance		
1	-	Apr. 30	May 3, 1886	3	No	\$293	-	\$300	1
1	-	July 2	July 12, 1886	10	Yes	248	-	200	2
1	-	July 27	Aug. 11, 1886	15	No	460	-	-	3
1	-	Sept. 9	Sept. 13, 1886	4	Yes	117	-	-	4
1	-	Sept. 14	Sept. 19, 1886	5	Yes	152	-	100	5
1	-	Oct. 25	Oct. 27, 1886	2	Partly	89	-	60	6
5	-	June 1	June 2, 1886	1	Yes	54	-	100	7
1	-	Mar. 25	Apr. 1, 1886	7	No	1,800	-	-	8
1	-	Apr. 9	May 20, 1886	41	No	30,000	-	1,000	9
1	-	Dec. 15	Dec. 16, 1886	1	Yes	145	-	-	10
1	17	Jan. 6	Jan. 23, 1886	17	Yes	573	\$448	2,000	11
1	-	Jan. 15	Jan. 16, 1886	1	Yes	-	-	-	12
1	-	Mar. 1	Mar. 2, 1886	1	Yes	-	-	-	13
1	1	Mar. 10	Mar. 11, 1886	1	Yes	-	-	-	14
1	12	Apr. 3	Apr. 15, 1886	12	No	3,375	-	1,000	15
1	-	June 8	Nov. 28, 1886	173	No	2,315	720	-	16
1	-	June 23	July 7, 1886	14	Partly	883	150	200	17
1	10	Sept. 6	Sept. 20, 1886	14	No	3,180	-	2,000	18
1	14	Sept. 20	Oct. 4, 1886	14	No	4,500	-	2,000	19
1	45	Oct. 1	Nov. 15, 1886	45	Yes	2,700	-	400	20
1	177	Oct. 2	Mar. 28, 1887*	177	No	20,000	-	10,000	21
1	-	June 10	July 13, 1886	33	No	15,000	3,000	30,000	22
1	-	Jan. 13	Feb. 3, 1886	21	Yes	1,512	-	500	23
1	-	Mar. 18	Mar. 20, 1886	2	No	47	-	-	24
1	-	Mar. 22	Mar. 23, 1886	1	No	5	-	-	25
1	-	Apr. 1	Apr. 2, 1886	1	Yes	23	-	-	26
1	-	Apr. 15	Apr. 16, 1886	1	No	20	-	100	27

* The establishment was closed permanently. On the night of March 28, 1887, the property was destroyed by fire.

Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Continued.

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE DAILY WAGES			
	Before Strikes			After Strikes			Before Strikes		After Strikes	
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	M	F
1886 — Continued.										
COTTON GOODS — Concluded.										
1 Weavers,	126	174	300	126	174	300	\$1.30	\$1.10	\$1.17	\$0.99
2 Weavers,	325	501	826	325	501	826	1.28	1.00	1.28	1.00
3 Spinners,	120	230	350	120	230	350	1.36	.90	1.36	.90
4 Weavers,	350	490	840	350	490	840	1.22	.99	1.24	.99
5 Spinners,	350	490	840	350	490	840	1.22	.99	1.22	.99
6 Weavers,	152	94	246	152	94	246	1.23	.83	1.14	.83
FOOD PREPARATIONS.										
7 Bakers,	58	19	77	58	19	77	2.22	1.06	2.22	1.06
FURNITURE.										
8 Winders (rattan furniture factory), . . .	710	120	830	710	120	830	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00
9 Winders (rattan furniture factory), . . .	1,000	200	1,200	950	185	1,135	2.00	1.33	2.00	1.33
GLASS.										
10 Employés,	274	33	307	274	33	307	2.30	1.40	2.30	1.40
LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.										
11 Employés (morocco factory),	28	1	29	28	1	29	2.50	1.50	2.50	1.50
12 Finishers (morocco factory),	50	-	50	50	-	50	2.25	-	2.35	-
13 Employés (leather factory),	225	-	225	225	-	225	1.75	-	2.00	-
14 Whiteners (leather factory),	125	-	125	124	-	124	1.85	-	1.85	-
15 Grainers (leather factory),	200	-	200	200	-	200	1.88	-	1.88	-
16 Blackers (leather factory),	85	-	85	85	-	85	2.00	-	2.00	-
17 Employés (leather factory),	50	-	50	50	-	50	1.50	-	1.72	-
18 Scourers (leather factory),	200	-	200	200	-	200	1.88	-	1.88	-
19 Blackers (leather factory),	200	-	200	200	-	200	1.88	-	1.88	-
20 Employés (leather factory),	40	-	40	40	-	40	1.88	-	1.88	-
21 Employés (leather factory),	195	-	195	*	-	*	2.00	-	*	-
MACHINES AND MACHINERY.										
22 Machinists, moulders, etc. (machine shop), . .	650	-	650	640	-	640	2.00	-	2.00	-
METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.										
23 Grinders (cutlery works),	230	20	250	230	20	250	1.50	.95	1.58	1.03
24 Weavers (wire-cloth factory),	500	-	500	500	-	500	1.25	-	1.25	-
25 Galvanizers (wire-cloth factory),	500	-	500	495	-	495	1.25	-	1.25	-
26 Stockers (steel works),	425	-	425	425	-	425	1.52	-	1.60	-
27 Feeders (nail works),	250	50	300	250	50	300	2.25	1.20	2.25	1.20

* The establishment was closed permanently.

Strikes by Years and Industries—1881-1886—Continued.

EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN STRIKES			EMPLOYEES ENGAGED AND INVOLVED IN STRIKES			NEW EMPLOYEES AFTER STRIKES			Em- ployés Brought from Other Places	WEEKLY WORKING HOURS		
Num- ber	Daily Pay									Before Strikes	After Strikes	
	M	F	T	M	F	T						
10	\$1.50	\$1.35	42	57	99	-	-	-	-	60	60	1
26	1.19	1.48	20	6	26	-	-	-	-	60	60	2
28	1.40	1.40	28	-	28	-	-	-	-	60	60	3
45	1.30	1.51	40	5	45	-	-	-	-	60	60	4
19	1.60	1.60	19	-	19	-	-	-	-	60	60	5
21	1.24	1.15	48	-	48	-	-	-	-	60	60	6
28	1.93	1.93	28	-	28	-	-	-	-	62	62	7
25	2.00	2.00	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	59	59	8
225	1.40	1.40	565	100	665	50	6	56	15	59	59	9
50	2.89	2.89	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	60	60	10
29	2.47	2.47	28	1	29	2	-	2	-	59	59	11
7	2.40	2.75	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	60	60	12
225	1.75	2.00	225	-	225	-	-	-	-	60	59	13
12	3.00	3.00	125	-	125	-	-	-	-	59	59	14
28	2.00	2.00	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	59	59	15
9	1.83	*-	9	-	9	9	-	9	9	59	59	16
10	1.50	1.72	49	-	49	-	-	-	-	59	59	17
20	2.00	2.00	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	59	59	18
15	2.00	*-	200	-	200	15	-	15	15	59	59	19
40	1.88	1.88	40	-	40	-	-	-	-	59	59	20
195	2.00	†-	195	-	195	-	-	-	-	59	†-	21
200	2.10	2.10	270	-	270	150	-	150	100	59	59	22
42	2.00	2.10	42	-	42	-	-	-	-	54	54	23
30	1.25	1.25	25	-	25	-	-	-	-	60	60	24
25	1.00	1.00	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	60	60	25
15	1.50	1.85	15	-	15	-	-	-	-	66	66	26
50	.75	.75	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	59	59	27

* Not re-employed.

† The establishment was closed permanently.

Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Continued.

	YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	Localities	Causes or Objects	Ordered by Labor Organi- zations
	1886 — Continued.			
	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS — Concluded.			
1	Employés (iron works),	Bridgewater	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
2	Wheel hands (cutlery works), . . .	Shelburne Falls	For increase of wages . . .	No
3	Tack makers, . . .	Fairhaven	For adoption of union scale of prices . . .	Yes
	PUBLIC WORKS CON- STRUCTION.			
4	Laborers (water works),	Fayville	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
5	Laborers (laying sew- ers), . . .	Lynn	For discharge of foreman . . .	No
	RUBBER GOODS.			
6	Employés (rubber fac- tory), . . .	Allston	Against discharge of an employé and employment of an appren- tice . . .	No
7	Employés (rubber fac- tory), . . .	East Cambridge	Against reduction of wages . . .	No
8	Employés (rubber fac- tory), . . .	Allston	For discharge of superintendent . . .	No
9	Employés (rubber fac- tory), . . .	South Framingham	For reinstatement of discharged superintendent . . .	No
	SILK GOODS.			
10	Weavers, . . .	Holyoke	For weekly payments and dis- charge of overseer . . .	Yes
11	Employés (silk mill), .	Canton	For increase of wages . . .	No
	STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING.			
12	Granite cutters, . . .	Milford	For reduction of hours . . .	Yes
13	Granite cutters, . . .	Monson	Against reduction of wages . . .	Yes
	TELEGRAPHY.			
14	Messengers, . . .	Boston	For change of rules . . .	No
	TOBACCO.			
15	Cigar makers, . . .	Milford	For increase of wages and reduc- tion of hours . . .	Yes
16	Cigar makers, . . .	Milford	For increase of wages and reduc- tion of hours . . .	Yes
17	Cigar makers, . . .	Lawrence	For adoption of union scale of prices . . .	Yes
18	Cigar makers, . . .	Boston	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
19	Cigar makers, . . .	Cambridge	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
	TRANSPORTATION.			
20	Teamsters, . . .	Brockton	For reinstatement of a discharged employé . . .	No
21	Freight handlers (eleva- tor), . . .	Boston	For increase of wages . . .	No
	WOOLLEN GOODS.			
22	Employés, . . .	Briggsville	Against readjustment of wages . . .	No
23	Employés, . . .	Worcester	For increase of wages, reinstat- ement of a discharged employé, and against poor quality of ma- terial . . .	No
24	Weavers, . . .	Holyoke	For increase of wages . . .	No
25	Weavers, . . .	Fall River	For reinstatement of a discharged employé . . .	No

Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Continued.

ESTABLISH- MENTS		Begin- ning of Strikes	End of Strikes	Dura- tion (days)	Suc- ceeded	EMPLOYEES' —		Employ- ers' Loss	
Num- ber	Days Closed					Loss	Assist- ance		
1	54	June 16	Aug. 10, 1886	55	No	\$25,870	\$150	\$15,000	1
1	-	Sept. 6	Oct. 4, 1886	28	Partly	290	-	400	2
1	-	Oct. 1	Oct. 15, 1886	14	No	468	260	-	3
1	4	July 19	July 23, 1886	4	No	390	-	100	4
1	4	July 20	July 24, 1886	4	Yes	1,210	-	600	5
1	21	Jan. 11	Feb. 3, 1886	23	No	2,500	-	1,500	6
1	7	Mar. 12	Mar. 19, 1886	7	Yes	7,546	-	20,000	7
1	21	Apr. 6	May 9, 1886	33	No	1,500	-	1,000	8
1	7	Aug. 2	Aug. 9, 1886	7	No	9,500	-	7,500	9
1	-	Feb. 2	Feb. 9, 1886	7	No	1,492	800	3,000	10
1	7	Feb. 5	Feb. 12, 1886	7	Yes	1,800	-	5,000	11
1	-	Apr. 1	Apr. 3, 1886	2	Yes	600	-	150	12
1	-	June 28	July 2, 1886	4	Yes	396	-	150	13
1	-	Mar. 16	Mar. 19, 1886	3	No	80	-	-	14
1	-	May 1	May 3, 1886	2	Partly	111	82	25	15
3	14	May 1	May 15, 1886	14	Yes	946	420	400	16
1	14	May 3	May 17, 1886	14	No	48	11	15	17
1	-	May 3	May 21, 1886	18	Yes	520	-	100	18
1	8	June 24	July 2, 1886	8	Yes	308	71	200	19
1	-	Feb. 23	Mar. 8, 1886	13	No	108	-	50	20
1	-	Apr. 14	May 26, 1886	42	No	4,200	-	3,000	21
1	30	Feb. 8	Aug. 8, 1886	181	No	14,000	-	20,000	22
1	-	Feb. 18	Mar. 12, 1886	22	Yes	748	150	300	23
1	-	Oct. 15	Oct. 16, 1886	1	No	24	-	-	24
1	10	Dec. 17	Dec. 27, 1886	10	No	2,204	-	2,000	25

Strikes by Years and Industries—1881-1886—Continued.

	YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE DAILY WAGES			
		Before Strikes			After Strikes			Before Strikes		After Strikes	
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	M	F
	1886—Continued.										
	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS—Concluded.										
1	Employés (iron works),	301	-	301	301	-	301	\$1.91	-	\$1.91	-
2	Wheel hands (cutlery works),	205	20	225	205	20	225	.91	\$0.90	.91	\$0.90
3	Tack makers,	70	35	105	69	35	104	2.25	1.00	2.16	1.00
	PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION.										
4	Laborers (water works),	65	-	65	130	-	130	1.50	-	1.30	-
5	Laborers (laying sewers),	160	-	160	159	-	159	2.16	-	2.16	-
	RUBBER GOODS.										
6	Employés (rubber factory),	75	125	200	70	122	192	1.83	1.16	1.83	1.16
7	Employés (rubber factory),	402	394	796	292	196	488	2.00	1.15	2.05	1.25
8	Employés (rubber factory),	75	125	200	73	127	200	1.83	1.16	1.81	1.12
9	Employés (rubber factory),	600	400	1,000	425	250	675	1.79	1.40	1.75	1.38
	SILK GOODS.										
10	Weavers,	74	51	125	20	5	25	2.00	1.97	2.00	1.97
11	Employés (silk mill),	75	275	350	75	275	350	1.15	.90	1.26	1.00
	STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING.										
12	Granite cutters,	350	-	350	350	-	350	2.00	-	2.00	-
13	Granite cutters,	122	-	122	120	-	120	1.61	-	1.61	-
	TELEGRAPHY.										
14	Messengers,	40	-	40	40	-	40	.68	-	.68	-
	TOBACCO.										
15	Cigar makers,	7	1	8	4	1	5	1.62	.83	1.45	.83
16	Cigar makers,	32	11	43	32	11	43	2.14	1.05	2.24	1.05
17	Cigar makers,	2	-	2	5	-	5	2.00	-	2.00	-
18	Cigar makers,	14	5	19	14	.5	19	2.50	.88	2.68	.88
19	Cigar makers,	19	6	25	19	6	25	2.00	1.00	2.30	1.00
	TRANSPORTATION.										
20	Teamsters,	6	-	6	6	-	6	1.50	-	1.50	-
21	Freight handlers (elevator),	80	-	80	80	-	80	1.50	-	1.50	-
	WOOLLEN GOODS.										
22	Employés,	91	29	120	90	30	120	1.20	1.05	1.20	1.05
23	Employés,	15	8	23	16	8	24	1.30	1.30	1.50	1.50
24	Weavers,	80	30	110	80	30	110	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
25	Weavers,	174	49	223	174	49	223	1.50	1.10	1.50	1.10

Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Continued.

EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN STRIKES			EMPLOYEES ENGAGED AND INVOLVED IN STRIKES			NEW EMPLOYEES AFTER STRIKES			Em- ployés Brought from Other Places	WEEKLY WORKING HOURS		
Num- ber	Daily Pay		M	F	T	M	F	T		Before Strikes	After Strikes	
	Before Strikes	After Strikes										
32	\$1.89	\$2.30	152	16	168	-	-	-	-	60	60	1
1,957	1.90	1.88	1,650	307	1,957	679	82	761	30	60	60	2
52	1.87	1.84	49	3	52	37	5	42	-	60	60	3
676	1.89	1.89	600	76	676	260	-	260	-	60	60	4
20	2.83	2.64	170	150	320	-	-	-	-	59	59	5
70	1.79	1.79	250	125	375	-	-	-	-	59	59	6
330	1.90	1.97	270	60	330	52	6	58	-	60	60	7
750	1.76	1.77	525	225	750	500	150	650	600	60	60	8
83	1.98	1.98	75	8	83	55	6	61	-	60	60	9
14	1.66	1.83	58	12	70	1	1	2	-	60	60	10
8	2.45	2.45	70	12	82	22	-	22	-	48	48	11
104	1.85	*-	81	23	104	-	-	-	-	60	*-	12
100	1.92	*-	80	20	100	-	-	-	-	60	*-	13
19	1.65	1.65	52	-	52	-	-	-	-	66	66	14
1,980	2.30	2.54	1,980	-	1,980	-	-	-	-	60	59	15
500	3.50	3.50	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	60	58	16
394	2.38	2.76	394	-	394	-	-	-	-	60	60	17
3,755	2.52	2.60	3,755	-	3,755	65	-	65	25	60	58	18
60	2.40	2.40	60	-	60	-	-	-	-	59	59	19
74	2.25	2.02	74	-	74	14	-	14	12	60	54	20
75	1.40	1.40	436	611	1,047	57	-	57	40	60	60	21
600	3.00	3.18	600	-	600	-	20	20	-	78	78	22
1,536	1.03	1.20	488	1,048	1,536	-	-	-	-	59	59	23
100	.89	†-	12	105	117	-	-	-	-	60	†-	24
20	.65	.65	130	120	250	-	-	-	-	60	60	25
500	1.28	1.43	210	290	500	-	-	-	-	60	60	26
163	.97	.97	82	96	178	-	-	-	-	60	60	27
150	1.40	1.50	41	109	150	79	41	120	-	60	60	28
163	.97	.97	82	96	178	10	-	10	5	60	60	29
150	1.50	1.60	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	40	40	30
15	.90	†-	-	15	15	-	10	10	-	60	60	31
12	.96	†-	1	11	12	-	11	11	-	60	60	32
24	1.60	1.65	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	60	60	33
22	.50	.50	169	183	352	12	-	12	-	60	60	34
50	.45	.50	98	87	185	-	-	-	-	60	60	35
100	.50	.55	385	584	989	25	-	25	15	60	60	36

* The establishment was closed permanently. † Pending Dec. 31, 1886. ‡ Not re-employed.

Strikes by Years and Industries—1881-1886—Continued.

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	Localities	Causes or Objects	Ordered by Labor Organ- izations
1886—Concluded.			
MISCELLANEOUS.			
1 Ice cutters and storers, .	Woburn . .	For increase of wages . . .	No
2 Employés (hemp and jute mill), . . .	Ludlow . .	For increase of wages . . .	No
3 Teamsters, yard men, etc. (coal yards), . . .	Haverhill . .	For increase of wages . . .	Yes
4 Employés (elastic-goods factory), . . .	Chelsea . .	For increase of wages and recog- nition of union . . .	Yes
5 Employés (elastic-goods factory), . . .	Chelsea . .	In sympathy with strike else- where . . .	Yes

SUMMARY OF STRIKES BY YEARS AND INDUSTRIES—1881-1886.

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	ORDERED BY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS		ESTABLISHMENTS			
	Yes	No	Number	Number Closed	Aggregate Days Closed	Average Days Closed
<i>Years.</i>						
1 1881,	4	31	35	27	129	4.8
2 1882,	28	50	78	67	1,122	16.7
3 1883,	26	7	33	21	288	13.7
4 1884,	25	21	46	27	1,700	63.0
5 1885,	80	17	97	75	2,755	36.7
6 1886,	652	54	706	570	13,297	23.3
7 Totals,	815	180	995	787	19,291	24.5
<i>Industries.</i>						
8 Boots and shoes, . . .	161	10	171	113	4,037	35.7
9 Brick,	—	1	1	1	1	1.0
10 Building trades, . . .	459	33	492	478	10,291	21.5
11 Carpeting,	1	2	3	3	90	30.0
12 Clothing,	76	2	78	47	971	20.7
13 Cotton and woollen goods, . . .	—	2	2	2	199	99.5
14 Cotton goods,	11	40	51	26	1,206	46.4
15 Food preparations, . . .	5	—	5	—	—	—
16 Furniture,	2	2	4	1	77	77.0
17 Glass,	7	1	8	5	246	49.2
18 Leather and leather goods, . . .	10	5	15	8	297	37.1
19 Machines and machinery, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
20 Metals and metallic goods, . . .	3	27	30	13	484	37.2
21 Printing and publishing, . . .	1	2	3	—	—	—
22 Public ways construction, . . .	—	3	3	—	—	—
23 Public works construction, . . .	2	1	3	2	8	4.0
24 Rubber goods,	2	8	10	10	201	20.1
25 Shipbuilding, etc., . . .	20	5	25	25	275	11.0
26 Silk goods,	1	1	2	1	7	7.0
27 Stone quarrying and cutting, . . .	3	21	24	21	490	23.3
28 Telegraphy,	—	1	1	—	—	—
29 Tobacco,	32	—	32	24	307	12.8
30 Transportation,	4	4	8	2	2	1.0
31 Woollen goods,	—	5	5	3	71	23.7
32 Miscellaneous,	14	4	18	2	51	15.5
33 Totals,	815	180	995	787	19,291	24.5

Strikes by Years and Industries—1881-1886—Continued.

ESTABLISH- MENTS		Begin- ning of Strikes	End of Strikes	Dura- tion (days)	Suc- ceeded	EMPLOYEES'—		Employ- ers' Loss	
Num- ber	Days Closed					Loss	Assist- ance		
1	1	Feb. 19	Feb. 20, 1886	1	No	\$58	-	-	1
1	-	Apr. 22	Apr. 29, 1886	7	No	4,209	-	\$5,000	2
10	-	May 1	May 17, 1886	16	Partly	-	-	-	3
2	-	May 1	May 29, 1886	28	No	8,000	\$3,200	9,000	4
1	30	June 9	July 9, 1886	30	No	3,500	800	5,000	5

SUMMARY OF STRIKES BY YEARS AND INDUSTRIES—1881-1886.

DURATION (DAYS)		RESULTS			EMPLOYEES'—		Employers' Loss	
Aggregate	Average	Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Partly	Failed	Loss	Assistance		
363	10.4	15	12	8	\$50,779	\$12,265	\$39,235	1
1,204	15.4	66	1	11	941,183	14,007	524,245	2
491	14.9	19	1	13	78,090	6,735	27,720	3
2,341	50.9	12	1	33	691,416	36,024	139,380	4
4,587	47.3	69	4	24	1,053,499	42,149	352,885	5
21,520	30.5	170	438	98	1,385,522	155,528	887,416	6
30,506	30.7	351	457	187	\$4,200,489	\$266,708	\$1,970,881	7
8,540	49.9	107	15	49	\$1,623,530	\$162,293	\$478,519	8
1	1.0	-	-	1	53	-	200	9
10,305	20.9	47	423	22	246,916	5,055	429,080	10
126	42.0	-	1	2	106,000	1,950	90,000	11
4,724	60.6	74	-	4	73,590	7,030	20,500	12
213	106.5	1	-	1	822,990	10,500	505,000	13
1,659	32.5	14	2	35	635,350	27,866	74,177	14
5	1.0	5	-	-	54	-	100	15
132	83.0	1	-	3	40,282	1,400	3,000	16
262	32.8	3	-	5	68,505	5,734	25,425	17
1,366	91.1	7	1	7	102,579	13,598	22,900	18
33	83.0	-	-	1	15,000	3,000	30,000	19
932	31.0	9	1	20	178,494	2,010	46,500	20
20	6.7	1	1	1	1,498	142	750	21
7	2.3	1	-	2	656	-	110	22
9	8.0	1	-	2	1,632	-	700	23
222	22.2	2	2	6	145,446	3,400	141,000	24
275	11.0	25	-	-	5,748	-	1,000	25
14	7.0	1	-	1	3,292	800	8,000	26
519	21.6	22	-	2	25,189	65	1,400	27
3	3.0	-	-	1	80	-	-	28
358	11.2	25	1	6	36,862	8,215	19,270	29
66	8.3	2	-	6	11,495	-	4,950	30
245	49.0	2	-	3	23,476	150	23,800	31
470	26.1	1	10	7	31,792	13,500	44,500	32
30,506	30.7	351	457	187	\$4,200,489	\$266,708	\$1,970,881	33

Strikes by Years and Industries—1881-1886—Concluded.

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE DAILY WAGES			
	Before Strikes			After Strikes			Before Strikes		After Strikes	
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	M	F
1886—Concluded.										
MISCELLANEOUS.										
1 Lee cutters and storers, .	75	—	75	75	—	75	\$1.55	—	\$1.55	—
2 Employés (hemp and jute mill), .	325	315	640	315	314	629	1.05	\$0.95	.99	\$0.90
3 Teamsters, yard men, etc. (coal yards), .	50	—	50	50	—	50	1.60	—	1.85	—
4 Employés (elastic-goods factory), .	19	218	237	14	53	67	2.09	1.36	2.07	.75
5 Employés (elastic-goods factory), .	50	25	75	9	7	16	2.62	1.25	2.55	1.35

Summary of Strikes by Years and Industries—1881-1886—Concluded.

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
	Before Strikes			After Strikes		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
Years.						
1 1881,	4,264	870	5,134	4,279	876	5,155
2 1882,	8,783	5,550	14,333	8,393	4,300	12,693
3 1883,	2,734	1,389	4,623	2,662	1,343	4,505
4 1884,	7,989	6,935	14,924	7,730	6,873	14,603
5 1885,	16,957	7,854	24,811	16,706	7,497	24,203
6 1886,	35,543	15,121	50,664	33,949	14,184	48,133
7 Totals,	76,270	38,219	114,489	73,719	35,573	109,292
Industries.						
8 Boots and shoes,	23,670	8,130	31,800	22,207	7,997	29,904
9 Brick,	52	—	52	48	—	48
10 Building trades,	7,761	—	7,761	7,779	—	7,779
11 Carpeting,	1,197	2,425	3,622	1,210	2,384	3,594
12 Clothing,	1,521	1,364	2,885	1,408	1,281	2,689
13 Cotton and woollen goods, .	2,563	3,192	5,755	2,247	2,043	4,290
14 Cotton goods,	13,863	18,041	31,904	13,765	17,719	31,484
15 Food preparations,	58	19	77	58	19	77
16 Furniture,	1,767	320	2,087	1,719	305	2,024
17 Glass,	1,291	124	1,415	1,212	124	1,336
18 Leather and leather goods, .	1,578	1	1,579	1,359	1	1,360
19 Machines and machinery, .	650	—	650	640	—	640
20 Metals and metallic goods, .	7,842	277	8,119	7,726	277	8,003
21 Printing and publishing, . .	207	151	358	202	161	363
22 Public ways construction, .	445	—	445	448	—	448
23 Public works construction, .	256	—	256	323	—	323
24 Rubber goods,	4,417	2,333	6,750	4,275	1,994	6,269
25 Shipbuilding, etc.,	185	—	185	185	—	185
26 Silk goods,	149	326	475	95	280	375
27 Stone quarrying and cutting, .	887	—	887	900	—	900
28 Telegraphy,	40	—	40	40	—	40
29 Tobacco,	646	492	1,138	602	447	1,049
30 Transportation,	3,546	—	3,546	3,653	—	3,653
31 Woollen goods,	460	216	676	460	217	677
32 Miscellaneous,	1,219	808	2,027	1,158	624	1,782
33 Totals,	76,270	38,219	114,489	73,719	35,573	109,292

Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Concluded.

EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN STRIKES			EMPLOYEES ENGAGED AND INVOLVED IN STRIKES			NEW EMPLOYEES AFTER STRIKES			Em- ployés Brought from Other Places	WEEKLY WORKING HOURS	
Num- ber	Daily Pay									Before Strikes	After Strikes
	Before Strikes	After Strikes	M	F	T	M	F	T			
75	\$1.55	\$1.55	75	-	75	60	-	60	-	48	48
15	1.00	1.00	240	227	467	-	-	-	-	60	60
50	1.60	1.85	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	60	60
18	1.50	*-	9	195	204	4	30	34	-	60	60
6	3.00	2.75	50	25	75	1	1	2	-	60	60

* Not re-employed.

*Summary of Strikes by Years and Industries — 1881-1886
— Concluded.*

Employees Engaged in Strikes	EMPLOYEES ENGAGED AND IN- VOLVED IN STRIKES			NEW EMPLOYEES AFTER STRIKES			Employees Brought from Other Places	
	M	F	T	M	F	T		
1,538	1,861	483	2,344	147	6	153	78	1
4,781	7,701	4,538	12,239	1,263	-	1,263	1,200	2
1,417	1,793	1,490	3,283	102	39	141	50	3
3,047	5,777	5,821	11,598	481	261	742	246	4
5,818	14,877	6,299	21,176	634	69	707	341	5
20,094	22,880	7,534	30,414	2,642	538	3,180	1,239	6
36,695	54,889	26,165	81,054	5,273	913	6,186	3,154	7
8,587	16,998	5,870	22,868	1,879	453	2,332	909	8
19	52	-	52	-	-	-	-	9
7,429	7,568	-	7,568	79	-	79	37	10
365	1,197	2,425	3,622	57	-	57	40	11
2,343	1,226	1,254	2,480	72	72	144	12	12
910	2,563	3,192	5,755	13	12	25	25	13
4,420	7,536	9,550	17,086	543	149	692	65	14
28	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	15
307	772	100	872	86	6	92	15	16
333	884	69	953	-	-	-	-	17
760	1,451	1	1,452	124	-	124	110	18
200	270	-	270	150	-	150	100	19
2,139	4,163	16	4,179	85	-	85	22	20
116	120	4	124	8	10	18	8	21
445	445	-	445	98	-	98	58	22
231	246	-	246	90	-	90	90	23
3,351	4,395	2,333	6,728	357	119	476	318	24
185	185	-	185	-	-	-	-	25
56	149	326	475	-	-	-	-	26
598	598	-	598	39	-	39	-	27
40	40	-	40	5	-	5	-	28
859	592	425	1,017	63	35	98	10	29
2,516	2,516	-	2,516	1,323	-	1,323	1,265	30
173	261	153	414	82	26	108	50	31
285	634	447	1,081	120	31	151	20	32
36,695	54,889	26,165	81,054	5,273	913	6,186	3,154	33

SUMMARY OF CAUSES OR OBJECTS OF STRIKES BY YEARS—
1881-1886.

YEARS AND CAUSES OR OBJECTS.	Total Estab- lish- ments	ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING STRIKES THAT—		
		Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Partly	Failed
1881.				
Against change of rules,	1	1	-	-
Against discharge of an employé,	1	-	-	1
Against reduction of wages,	2	-	-	1
For increase of wages,	29	14	11	4
For increase of wages and reduction of hours,	1	-	-	1
For recognition of union,	1	-	-	1
1882.				
Against discharge of a forewoman,	1	-	-	1
Against discharge of an overseer,	1	-	-	1
Against poor quality of material and excessive speed of machinery,	1	1	-	-
Against reduction of wages,	5	3	-	2
Against reduction of wages and change from day to piece work,	1	-	-	1
Against system of weighing yarn,	1	1	-	-
For changes in machinery,	1	1	-	-
For increase of wages,	67	60	1	6
1883.				
Against changing rate of pay on account of new machinery,	1	-	-	1
Against reduction of wages,	7	1	-	6
For discharge of a foreman,	1	-	-	1
For discharge of an employé,	1	-	-	1
For equal distribution of work,	1	1	-	-
For increase of wages,	22	17	1	4
1884.				
Against change of rules,	1	1	-	-
Against discharge of employé,	3	2	-	1
Against introduction of machinery,	1	1	-	-
Against reduction of wages,	22	1	-	21
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union,	1	1	-	-
For adoption of union scale of prices,	1	-	-	1
For discharge of forewomen,	1	-	-	1
For enforcement of union rules,	1	-	-	1
For increase of wages,	12	4	1	7
For reduction of hours and against employment of additional apprentices,	1	1	-	-
For reinstatement of a discharged employé,	1	1	-	-
In sympathy with strike elsewhere,	1	-	-	1
1885.				
Against adoption of proposed scale of prices,	40	40	-	-
Against discharge of an employé,	1	1	-	-
Against reduction of wages,	7	2	1	4
For adoption of union rules,	1	-	-	1
For adoption of union scale of prices,	1	-	-	1
For change of rules,	1	1	-	-
For discharge of an employé,	1	1	-	-
For discharge of a forewoman,	1	1	-	-
For discharge of foremen,	4	2	-	2
For increase of wages,	29	17	2	10
For increase of wages and against poor quality of material,	1	1	-	-
For increase of wages and better treatment,	1	-	1	-
For increase of wages and change of length of cut (cotton weavers),	1	-	-	1
For increase of wages and change of rules,	1	-	-	1
For increase of wages and discharge of a non-union employé,	1	1	-	-
For recognition of union,	1	1	-	-
For reinstatement of discharged employé,	2	1	-	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere,	3	-	-	3

*Summary of Causes or Objects of Strikes by Years—
1881-1886 — Concluded.*

YEARS AND CAUSES OR OBJECTS.	Total Estab- lish- ments	ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING STRIKES THAT —		
		Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Partly	Failed
1886.				
Against change in method of tanning,	1	—	—	1
Against deduction for imperfect work,	1	1	—	—
Against deduction for imperfect work and for better treat- ment,	1	—	—	1
Against discharge of an employé,	1	1	—	—
Against discharge of an employé and employment of an ap- prentice,	1	—	—	1
Against employment of foreign labor and extra hours, . .	1	—	—	1
Against increase of amount of work,	1	—	—	1
Against poor quality of material,	1	1	—	—
Against readjustment of wages,	1	—	—	1
Against reduction of wages,	19	6	2	11
Disagreement among employés regarding new scale of prices,	18	—	—	18
For adoption of union scale of prices,	5	1	—	4
For change of rules,	2	1	—	1
For discharge of an employé,	1	—	—	1
For discharge of foremen,	2	2	—	—
For discharge of non-union employés,	1	1	—	—
For discharge of superintendent,	1	—	—	1
For employment of union men only,	5	5	—	—
For enforcement of union rules,	1	1	—	—
For increase and readjustment of wages,	1	—	—	1
For increase of wages,	192	143	22	27
For increase of wages and discharge of non-union employés,	2	—	1	1
For increase of wages and recognition of union,	2	—	—	2
For increase of wages and reduction of hours,	4	3	1	—
For increase of wages, reinstatement of a discharged em- ployé, and against poor quality of material,	1	1	—	—
For readjustment of wages,	1	—	—	1
For reduction of daily task,	3	—	—	3
For reduction of hours,	425	1	412	12
For reinstatement of discharged employés,	5	1	—	4
For reinstatement of discharged superintendent,	1	—	—	1
For weekly payments,	2	1	—	1
For weekly payments and discharge of an overseer, . . .	1	—	—	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere,	2	—	—	2

SUMMARY OF CAUSES OR OBJECTS OF STRIKES BY INDUSTRIES —
1881-1886.

INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES OR OBJECTS.	Total Estab- lish- ments	ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING STRIKES THAT—		
		Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Partly	Failed
— BOOTS AND SHOES.				
Against adoption of proposed scale of prices,	40	40	-	-
Against changing rate of pay on account of new machinery,	1	-	-	1
Against discharge of employes,	1	1	-	-
Against introduction of machinery,	1	1	-	-
Against reduction of wages,	8	5	1	2
Disagreement among employes regarding new scale of prices,	18	-	-	18
For adoption of union rules,	1	-	-	1
For adoption of union scale of prices,	4	1	-	3
For change of rules,	2	2	-	-
For discharge of employes,	2	1	-	1
For discharge of a forewoman,	1	-	-	1
For discharge of foremen,	2	1	-	1
For increase and readjustment of wages,	1	-	-	1
For increase of wages,	77	50	13	14
For increase of wages and discharge of non-union employés,	2	-	1	1
For recognition of union,	1	1	-	-
For reinstatement of discharged employés,	5	3	-	2
For weekly payments,	1	1	-	-
In sympathy with strike elsewhere,	3	-	-	3
— BRICK.				
For weekly payments,	1	-	-	1
— BUILDING TRADES.				
Against reduction of wages,	9	-	-	9
For increase of wages,	59	47	11	1
For reduction of hours,	424	-	412	12
— CARPETING.				
Against reduction of wages,	2	-	1	1
For increase of wages,	1	-	-	1
— CLOTHING.				
Against reduction of wages,	2	-	-	2
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union,	1	1	-	-
For increase of wages,	73	72	-	1
For increase of wages and discharge of non-union employés,	1	1	-	-
In sympathy with strike elsewhere,	1	-	-	1
— COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS.				
Against change of rules,	1	1	-	-
Against reduction of wages and change from day to piece work,	1	-	-	1
— COTTON GOODS.				
Against change of rules,	1	1	-	-
Against deduction for imperfect work,	1	1	-	-
Against deduction for imperfect work and for better treatment,	1	-	-	1
Against discharge of an overseer,	1	-	-	1
Against discharge of employés,	2	1	-	1
Against employment of foreign labor and extra hours,	1	-	-	1
Against poor quality of material,	1	1	-	-
Against poor quality of material and excessive speed of machinery,	1	1	-	-
Against reduction of wages,	18	-	2	16
Against system of weighing yarn,	1	1	-	-
For changes in machinery,	1	1	-	-
For increase of wages,	19	7	-	12
For increase of wages and change of length of cut,	1	-	-	1
For readjustment of wages,	1	-	-	1
For reinstatement of a discharged employé,	1	-	-	1

*Summary of Causes or Objects of Strikes by Industries —
1881-1886 — Continued.*

INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES OR OBJECTS.	Total Estab- lish- ments	ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING STRIKES THAT —		
		Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Partly	Failed
FOOD PREPARATIONS.				
For employment of union men only,	5	5	—	—
FURNITURE.				
For increase of wages,	2	—	—	2
For reduction of hours and against employment of additional apprentices,	1	1	—	—
In sympathy with strike elsewhere,	1	—	—	1
GLASS.				
Against reduction of wages, —	1	1	—	—
For enforcement of union rules,	2	1	—	1
For increase of wages,	5	1	—	4
LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS. ?				
Against change in method of tanning,	1	—	—	1
Against increase of amount of work,	1	—	—	1
Against reduction of wages, —	1	1	—	—
For discharge of foremen,	4	2	—	2
For discharge of non-union employes,	1	1	—	—
For increase of wages,	4	3	1	—
For reduction of daily task,	3	—	—	3
MACHINES AND MACHINERY.				
For increase of wages,	1	—	—	1
METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.				
Against discharge of an employé,	1	1	—	—
Against reduction of wages, —	14	1	—	13
For adoption of union scale of prices,	1	—	—	1
For increase of wages,	13	7	1	5
For increase of wages and change of rules,	1	—	—	1
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.				
For discharge of an employé,	1	—	—	1
For equal distribution of work,	1	1	—	—
For increase of wages,	1	—	1	—
PUBLIC WAYS CONSTRUCTION.				
Against discharge of an employé,	1	1	—	—
For increase of wages,	2	—	—	2
PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION.				
Against discharge of employes,	1	—	—	1
For discharge of a foreman,	1	1	—	—
For increase of wages,	1	—	—	1
RUBBER GOODS.				
Against discharge of a forewoman,	1	—	—	1
Against discharge of an employé and employment of an apprentice,	1	—	—	1
Against reduction of wages, —	2	1	—	1
For discharge of a forewoman,	1	1	—	—
For discharge of superintendent,	1	—	—	1
For increase of wages,	2	—	1	1
For increase of wages and better treatment,	1	—	1	—
For reinstatement of discharged superintendent,	1	—	—	1

*Summary of Causes or Objects of Strikes by Industries—
1881-1886—Concluded.*

INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES OR OBJECTS.	Total Estab- lish- ments	ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING STRIKES THAT—		
		Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Partly	Failed
SHIPBUILDING, ETC.				
For increase of wages,	25	25	—	—
SILK GOODS.				
For increase of wages,	1	1	—	—
For weekly payments and discharge of an overseer,	1	—	—	1
STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING.				
Against reduction of wages,	1	1	—	—
For increase of wages,	21	20	—	1
For recognition of union,	1	—	—	1
For reduction of hours,	1	1	—	—
TELEGRAPHY.				
For change of rules,	1	—	—	1
TOBACCO.				
Against reduction of wages,	3	2	—	1
For adoption of union scale of prices,	2	—	—	2
For increase of wages,	23	20	—	3
For increase of wages and reduction of hours,	4	3	1	—
TRANSPORTATION.				
For increase of wages,	6	2	—	4
For increase of wages and reduction of hours,	1	—	—	1
For reinstatement of a discharged employé,	1	—	—	1
WOOLLEN GOODS.				
Against readjustment of wages,	1	—	—	1
For increase of wages,	1	—	—	1
For increase of wages and against poor quality of material,	1	1	—	—
For increase of wages, reinstatement of a discharged em- ployé, and against poor quality of material,	1	1	—	—
For reinstatement of a discharged employé,	1	—	—	1
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Against reduction of wages,	1	1	—	—
For increase of wages,	14	—	10	4
For increase of wages and recognition of union,	2	—	—	2
In sympathy with strike elsewhere,	1	—	—	1

SUMMARY OF CAUSES OR OBJECTS OF STRIKES — 1881-1886.
AGGREGATES.

CAUSES OR OBJECTS.	Total Estab- lish- ments	ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING STRIKES THAT —		
		Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Partly	Failed
Against adoption of proposed scale of prices,	40	40	-	-
Against change in method of tanning,	1	-	-	1
Against change of rules,	2	2	-	-
Against changing rate of pay on account of new machinery,	1	-	-	1
Against deduction for imperfect work,	1	1	-	-
Against deduction for imperfect work and for better treat- ment,	1	-	-	1
Against discharge of a forewoman,	1	-	-	1
Against discharge of an employé and employment of an apprentice,	1	-	-	1
Against discharge of an overseer,	1	-	-	1
Against discharge of employés,	6	4	-	2
Against employment of foreign labor and extra hours,	1	-	-	1
Against increase of amount of work,	1	-	-	1
Against introduction of machinery,	1	1	-	-
Against poor quality of material,	1	1	-	-
Against poor quality of material and excessive speed of machinery,	1	1	-	-
Against readjustment of wages,	1	-	-	1
Against reduction of wages,	62	13	4	45
Against reduction of wages and change from day to piece work,	1	-	-	1
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union,	1	1	-	-
Against system of weighing yarn,	1	1	-	-
Disagreement among employés regarding new scale of prices,	13	-	-	18
For adoption of union rules,	1	1	-	1
For adoption of union scale of prices,	7	1	-	6
For change of rules,	3	2	-	1
For changes in machinery,	1	1	-	-
For discharge of an employé,	3	1	-	2
For discharge of foremen,	7	4	-	3
For discharge of forewomen,	2	1	-	1
For discharge of non-union employés,	1	1	-	-
For discharge of superintendent,	1	-	-	1
For employment of union men only,	5	5	-	-
For enforcement of union rules,	2	1	-	1
For equal distribution of work,	1	1	-	1
For increase and readjustment of wages,	1	-	-	1
For increase of wages,	351	255	38	58
For increase of wages and against poor quality of material,	1	1	-	-
For increase of wages and better treatment,	1	-	1	-
For increase of wages and change of length of cut (cotton weavers),	1	-	-	1
For increase of wages and change of rules,	1	-	-	1
For increase of wages and discharge of non-union employés,	3	1	1	1
For increase of wages and recognition of union,	2	-	-	2
For increase of wages and reduction of hours,	5	3	1	1
For increase of wages, reinstatement of a discharged em- ployé, and against poor quality of material,	1	1	-	-
For readjustment of wages,	1	-	-	1
For recognition of union,	2	1	-	1
For reduction of daily task,	3	-	-	3
For reduction of hours,	425	1	412	12
For reduction of hours and against employment of additional apprentices,	1	1	-	-
For reinstatement of discharged employés,	8	3	-	5
For reinstatement of discharged superintendent,	1	-	-	1
For weekly payments,	2	1	-	1
For weekly payments and discharge of an overseer,	1	-	-	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere,	6	-	-	6
Totals,	995	351	457	187

LOCKOUTS.

LOCKOUTS BY YEARS AND INDUSTRIES — 1881-1886.

	YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	Localities	Causes or Objects	Ordered by Organ- izations
	1883.			
	BOOTS AND SHOES.			
1	Employés, . . .	Marblehead . . .	To enforce reduction of wages . . .	Yes
2	Employés, . . .	Marblehead . . .	To enforce reduction of wages . . .	Yes
	1884.			
	BOOTS AND SHOES.			
3	Lasters, . . .	Milford . . .	To enforce reduction of wages . . .	No
4	Employés, . . .	Natick . . .	To enforce reduction of wages . . .	No
	1885.			
	BOOTS AND SHOES.			
5	Employés, . . .	Beverly . . .	To resist strike for increase of wages in another establishment	Yes
	1886.			
	BOOTS AND SHOES.			
6	Employés, . . .	Beverly . . .	To resist strike for increase of wages in another establishment	Yes
7	Employés, . . .	Beverly . . .	To resist strike for increase of wages in another establishment	Yes
8	Employés, . . .	Beverly . . .	To resist strike for increase of wages in another establishment	Yes
9	Employés, . . .	Beverly . . .	To resist strike for increase of wages in another establishment	Yes
10	Employés, . . .	Beverly . . .	To resist strike for increase of wages in another establishment	Yes
11	Employés, . . .	Marlborough . . .	To enforce factory rule* . . .	No
12	Employés, . . .	Brockton . . .	Against demand for discharge of non-union employés . . .	No
13	Employés, . . .	Lynn and Glen- mere . . .	To enforce reduction of wages . . .	No
14	Employés, . . .	Brockton . . .	Against demand for discharge of a non-union employé . . .	Yes
15	BUILDING TRADES. Bricklayers, . . .	Boston . . .	Against demand for reduction of hours . . .	Yes
16	CLOTHING. Employés (clothing fac- tory), . . .	Boston . . .	To prevent employés joining union	No
17	FOOD PREPARATIONS. Employés (pork-packing, etc. establishment), . . .	East Cambridge . . .	Against demand for increase of wages . . .	No
18	LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS. Employés (leather fac- tory), . . .	Lowell . . .	Against demand for increase of wages . . .	No
19	Employés (leather fac- tory), . . .	Salem, Peabody, and Stoneham . . .	Against union men . . .	Yes
20	TOBACCO. Cigar makers, . . .	Springfield . . .	Against union men . . .	No
21	Cigar makers, . . .	Marlborough . . .	To enforce reduction of wages . . .	No
22	WOOLLEN GOODS. Employés, . . .	South Groveland . . .	Against demand for increase of wages . . .	No
23	MISCELLANEOUS. Employés (paper-box factory), . . .	Rockland . . .	Against demand for increase of wages . . .	No

* This rule prohibited employés from leaving during working hours without permission, the object being to prevent the employés visiting the saloons, with which the factory was surrounded.

LOCKOUTS.

LOCKOUTS BY YEARS AND INDUSTRIES — 1881-1886.

ESTABLISH- MENTS		Begin- ning of Lockouts	End of Lockouts	Dura- tion (days)	Suc- ceeded	EMPLOYEES' —		Employ- ers' Loss	
Num- ber	Days Closed					Loss	Assist- ance		
11	63	May 7	July 9, 1883	63	No	\$80,930	-	-	1
1	208	May 7	Dec. 1, 1883	208	No	22,210	-	\$5,000	2
1	-	Jan. 11	Feb. 8, 1884	28	Yes	3,348	\$992	5,000	3
1	169	July 1	Dec. 17, 1884	169	Yes	14,000	-	-	4
12	4	Oct. 26	Oct. 30, 1885	4	Yes	10,093	-	3,875	5
2	45	Feb. 19	Apr. 5, 1886	45	Yes	22,139	-	3,500	6
1	44	Feb. 20	Apr. 5, 1886	44	Yes	3,348	-	800	7
1	42	Feb. 22	Apr. 5, 1886	42	Yes	1,496	-	500	8
7	41	Feb. 23	Apr. 5, 1886	41	Yes	51,580	-	12,150	9
1	36	Feb. 23	Apr. 5, 1886	36	Yes	10,517	-	-	10
1	4	May 28	June 1, 1886	4	Yes	7,690	-	8,000	11
1	60	June 18	Sept. 1, 1886	75	No	10,000	732	3,500	12
1	92	July 1	Oct. 1, 1886	92	Yes	21,300	-	10,000	13
41	28	July 31	Sept. 1, 1886	32	No	271,482	19,768	79,700	14
1	40	May 3	June 12, 1886	40	Partly	25,000	2,600	300,000	15
1	3	Jan. 22	Jan. 25, 1886	3	No	100	100	150	16
1	-	July 26	Aug. 9, 1886	14	Yes	14,700	2,200	40,000	17
1	4	June 10	July 14, 1886	34	No	4,850	175	2,000	18
57	-	July 12	Nov. 28, 1886	139	Yes	361,744	109,297	55,100	19
1	59	Jan. 1	Mar. 1, 1886	59	No	3,700	745	3,600	20
1	12	June 10	June 26, 1886	16	Yes	300	17	-	21
1	28	Oct. 18	Nov. 15, 1886	28	Yes	11,424	-	17,500	22
1	9	May 1	May 10, 1886	9	No	359	-	300	23

Lockouts by Years and Industries—1881-1886—Concluded.

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE DAILY WAGES			
	Before Lockouts			After Lockouts			Before Lockouts		After Lockouts	
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	M	F
1883.										
BOOTS AND SHOES.										
1 Employés,	670	439	1,109	483	334	817	\$1.75	\$1.20	\$1.75	\$1.20
2 Employés,	61	42	103	61	42	103	1.75	1.20	1.90	1.20
1884.										
BOOTS AND SHOES.										
3 Lasters,	275	125	400	255	125	380	2.00	1.60	1.87	1.50
4 Employés,	68	2	70	18	2	20	1.79	1.00	1.50	.40
1885.										
BOOTS AND SHOES.										
5 Employés,	775	510	1,285	775	510	1,285	2.28	1.75	2.28	1.75
1886.										
BOOTS AND SHOES.										
6 Employés,	135	150	285	135	150	285	2.50	1.92	2.50	1.92
7 Employés,	35	20	55	35	20	55	2.00	1.40	2.00	1.40
8 Employés,	20	15	35	20	15	35	1.50	.90	1.50	.90
9 Employés,	485	245	730	485	245	730	2.30	1.79	2.30	1.79
10 Employés,	100	80	180	100	80	180	2.30	1.75	2.30	1.75
11 Employés,	835	175	1,010	833	175	1,008	2.00	1.50	2.00	1.50
12 Employés,	80	20	100	80	20	100	2.14	1.44	2.14	1.44
13 Employés,	175	80	255	55	30	85	2.25	2.00	2.15	1.80
14 Employés,	4,382	1,429	5,811	4,352	1,419	5,771	2.17	1.65	2.17	1.65
BUILDING TRADES.										
15 Bricklayers,	300	-	300	300	-	300	3.40	-	3.65	-
CLOTHING.										
16 Employés (clothing factory),	10	20	30	10	20	30	1.63	.75	1.63	.75
FOOD PREPARATIONS.										
17 Employés (pork-packing, etc. establishment), . .	700	-	700	700	-	700	1.75	-	1.75	-
LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.										
18 Employés (leather factory),	125	-	125	115	-	115	1.34	-	1.40	-
19 Employés (leather factory),	1,824	-	1,824	1,279	-	1,279	2.00	-	1.93	-
TOBACCO.										
20 Cigar makers,	32	47	79	13	21	34	1.97	1.31	2.17	1.47
21 Cigar makers,	13	-	13	11	-	11	2.25	-	2.00	-
WOOLLEN GOODS.										
22 Employés,	250	175	425	242	175	417	1.27	.97	1.27	.97
MISCELLANEOUS.										
23 Employés (paper-box factory),	6	35	41	6	35	41	1.25	1.25	1.40	1.40

Lockouts by Years and Industries — 1881-1886 — Concluded.

EMPLOYEES LOCKED OUT			EMPLOYEES LOCKED OUT AND INVOLVED			NEW EMPLOYEES AFTER LOCKOUTS			Em- ployés Brought from Other Places	WEEKLY WORKING HOURS		
Num- ber	Daily Pay									Before Lock- outs	After Lock- outs	
	M	F	T	M	F	T						
1,109 103	\$1.53 1.52	\$1.53 1.61	670 61	439 42	1,109 103	- -	- -	- -	- -	59 59	59 59	1 2
62 70	2.25 1.77	2.00 1.39	62 68	- 2	62 70	25 5	- -	25 5	15 5	60 59	60 59	3 4
1,285	2.07	2.07	775	510	1,285	-	-	-	-	59	59	5
285	2.19	2.19	135	150	285	-	-	-	-	59	59	6
55	1.78	1.78	35	20	55	-	-	-	-	59	59	7
35	1.24	1.24	20	15	35	-	-	-	-	59	59	8
730	2.12	2.12	485	245	730	-	-	-	-	59	59	9
180	2.05	2.05	100	80	180	-	-	-	-	59	59	10
1,005 100	1.91 2.00	1.91 2.00	830 80	175 20	1,005 100	- -	- -	- -	- -	59 60	59 60	11 12
255	2.17	1.96	175	80	255	-	-	-	-	59	59	13
5,811	2.04	2.04	4,382	1,429	5,811	25	10	35	30	60	60	14
300	3.40	3.65	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	60	58	15
30	1.04	1.04	10	20	30	-	-	-	-	59	59	16
700	1.75	1.75	700	-	700	-	-	-	-	60	60	17
125	1.34	1.40	125	-	125	85	-	85	-	60	60	18
1,530	2.00	*	1,530	-	1,530	985	-	985	966	59	59	19
79 13	1.58 2.25	1.74 2.00	32 13	47 -	79 13	- 9	- -	- 9	- -	54 60	54 60	20 21
425	1.14	1.12	250	175	425	-	-	-	-	60	60	22
41	1.25	1.40	6	35	41	-	-	-	-	60	60	23

* Not re-employed.

SUMMARY OF LOCKOUTS BY YEARS AND INDUSTRIES—1881-1886.

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	ORDERED BY ORGANIZATIONS		ESTABLISHMENTS			
	Yes	No	Number	Number Closed	Aggregate Days Closed	Average Days Closed
<i>Years.</i>						
1 1883,	12	-	12	12	901	75.1
2 1884,	-	2	2	1	169	169.0
3 1885,	12	-	12	12	48	4.0
4 1886,	111	10	121	63	1,958	31.1
5 Totals,	135	12	147	88	3,076	36.0
<i>Industries.</i>						
6 Boots and shoes,	77	5	82	81	2,921	36.1
7 Building trades,	1	-	1	1	40	40.0
8 Clothing,	-	1	1	1	3	3.0
9 Food preparations,	-	1	1	-	-	-
10 Leather and leather goods,	57	1	58	1	4	4.0
11 Tobacco,	-	2	2	2	71	35.5
12 Woollen goods,	-	1	1	1	28	28.0
13 Miscellaneous,	-	1	1	1	9	9.0
14 Totals,	135	12	147	88	3,076	36.0

Summary of Lockouts by Years and Industries—1881-1886
— Concluded.

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
	Before Lockouts			After Lockouts		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
<i>Years.</i>						
1 1883,	731	481	1,212	544	376	920
2 1884,	343	127	470	273	127	400
3 1885,	775	510	1,285	775	510	1,285
4 1886,	9,507	2,491	11,998	8,771	2,405	11,176
5 Totals,	11,356	3,609	14,965	10,363	3,418	13,781
<i>Industries.</i>						
6 Boots and shoes,	8,096	3,332	11,428	7,687	3,167	10,854
7 Building trades,	300	-	300	300	-	300
8 Clothing,	10	20	30	10	20	30
9 Food preparations,	700	-	700	700	-	700
10 Leather and leather goods,	1,949	-	1,949	1,394	-	1,394
11 Tobacco,	45	47	92	24	21	45
12 Woollen goods,	250	175	425	242	175	417
13 Miscellaneous,	6	35	41	6	35	41
14 Totals,	11,356	3,609	14,965	10,363	3,418	13,781

SUMMARY OF LOCKOUTS BY YEARS AND INDUSTRIES—1881-1886.

DURATION (DAYS)		RESULTS			EMPLOYEES' —		Employers' Loss	
Aggregate	Average	Succeeded	Succeeded Partly	Failed	Loss	Assistance		
901	75.1	—	—	12	\$103,140	—	\$5,000	1
197	98.5	2	—	—	17,348	\$962	5,000	2
48	4.0	12	—	—	10,093	—	3,875	3
10,108	83.5	74	1	46	821,729	135,634	536,800	4
11,254	76.6	88	1	58	\$952,310	\$136,626	\$550,675	5
3,128	38.1	28	—	54	\$530,133	\$21,492	\$132,025	6
40	40.0	—	1	—	25,000	2,600	300,000	7
3	3.0	—	—	1	100	100	150	8
14	14.0	1	—	—	14,700	2,200	40,000	9
7,957	137.2	57	—	1	366,594	109,472	57,100	10
75	37.5	1	—	1	4,000	762	3,600	11
28	28.0	1	—	—	11,424	—	17,500	12
9	9.0	—	—	1	359	—	300	13
11,254	76.6	88	1	58	\$952,310	\$136,626	\$550,675	14

Summary of Lockouts by Years and Industries—1881-1886
—Concluded.

EMPLOYEES LOCKED OUT			NEW EMPLOYEES AFTER LOCKOUTS			Employés Brought from Other Places	
M	F	T	M	F	T		
731	481	1,212	—	—	—	—	1
130	2	132	30	—	30	20	2
775	510	1,285	—	—	—	—	3
9,208	2,491	11,699	1,104	10	1,114	996	4
10,844	3,484	14,328	1,134	10	1,144	1,016	5
7,878	3,207	11,085	55	10	65	50	6
300	—	300	—	—	—	—	7
10	20	30	—	—	—	—	8
700	—	700	—	—	—	—	9
1,655	—	1,655	1,070	—	1,070	966	10
45	47	92	9	—	9	—	11
250	175	425	—	—	—	—	12
6	35	41	—	—	—	—	13
10,844	3,484	14,328	1,134	10	1,144	1,016	14

SUMMARY OF CAUSES OR OBJECTS OF LOCKOUTS BY YEARS—1881-1886.

YEARS AND CAUSES OR OBJECTS.	Total Estab- lish- ments	ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING LOCKOUTS THAT—		
		Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Partly	Failed
1883.				
To enforce reduction of wages,	12	-	-	12
1884.				
To enforce reduction of wages,	2	2	-	-
1885.				
To resist strike for increase of wages in another establish- ment,	12	12	-	-
1886.				
Against demand for discharge of non-union employés, . .	42	-	-	42
Against demand for increase of wages,	4	2	-	2
Against demand for reduction of hours,	1	-	1	-
Against union men,	58	57	-	1
To enforce factory rule,*	1	1	-	-
To enforce reduction of wages,	2	2	-	-
To prevent employés joining union,	1	-	-	1
To resist strike for increase of wages in another establish- ment,	12	12	-	-

SUMMARY OF CAUSES OR OBJECTS OF LOCKOUTS BY INDUSTRIES—
1881-1886.

INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES OR OBJECTS.	Total Estab- lish- ments	ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING LOCKOUTS THAT—		
		Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Partly	Failed
BOOTS AND SHOES.				
Against demand for discharge of non-union employés, . .	42	-	-	42
To enforce factory rule,*	1	1	-	-
To enforce reduction of wages,	15	3	-	12
To resist strike for increase of wages in another establish- ment,	24	24	-	-
BUILDING TRADES.				
Against demand for reduction of hours,	1	-	1	-
CLOTHING.				
To prevent employés joining union,	1	-	-	1
FOOD PREPARATIONS.				
Against demand for increase of wages,	1	1	-	-
LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.				
Against demand for increase of wages,	1	-	-	1
Against union men,	57	57	-	-
TOBACCO.				
Against union men,	1	-	-	1
To enforce reduction of wages,	1	1	-	-
WOOLLEN GOODS.				
Against demand for increase of wages,	1	1	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Against demand for increase of wages,	1	-	-	1

* This rule prohibited employés from leaving during working hours without permission, the object being to prevent the employés visiting the saloons, with which the factory was surrounded.

SUMMARY OF CAUSES OR OBJECTS OF LOCKOUTS — 1881-1886.
AGGREGATES.

CAUSES OR OBJECTS.	Total Estab- lish- ments	ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING LOCKOUTS THAT —		
		Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Partly	Failed
Against demand for discharge of non-union employes,	42	-	-	42
Against demand for increase of wages,	4	2	-	2
Against demand for reduction of hours,	1	-	1	-
Against union men,	58	57	-	1
To enforce factory rule,*	1	1	-	-
To enforce reduction of wages,	16	4	-	12
To prevent employes joining union,	1	-	-	1
To resist strike for increase of wages in another establish- ment,	24	24	-	-
Totals,	147	88	1	58

* This rule prohibited employes from leaving during working hours without permission, the object being to prevent the employes visiting the saloons, with which the factory was surrounded.

Preliminary to the analysis of the tables just presented, it is necessary to a correct understanding of the results concerning the number of establishments and the number of employes to refer again to the report of the United States Commissioner of Labor, which says :

In considering the summaries relating to the number of establishments and the number of employes as stated, it should be remembered that the figures do not represent the actual numbers of different individual establishments, or different individual employes who were on strike, or who were locked out, in a given industry in a given year, because in many cases there have been two or more strikes or lockouts affecting the same establishment in the same year, and in such cases the establishment and the number of employes are duplicated or triplicated, as the case may be, in the totals derived by an addition.

Bearing in mind, then, the limitations in the use of these figures, we can begin the analysis of the information regarding strikes and lockouts occurring in this State.

The whole number of establishments reported during the entire period of six years as being engaged in strikes in this State was 995, while the whole number of establishments involved in lockouts was 147. The number and percentages of establishments so engaged for the various years are shown in the following table :

*Number of Establishments Involved in Strikes and Lockouts —
1881-1886. BY YEARS.*

YEARS.	STRIKES		LOCKOUTS	
	Number	Percentages	Number	Percentages
1881,	35	3.52	-	-
1882,	78	7.84	-	-
1883,	33	3.32	12	8.16
1884,	46	4.62	2	1.36
1885,	97	9.75	12	8.16
1886,	706	70.95	121	82.32
Totals,	995	100.00	147	100.00

Of the whole number of establishments engaged in strikes, 706, or 70.95 per cent, had strikes in 1886, 97, or 9.75 per cent, in 1885, and 78, or 7.84 per cent, in 1882. The number reported for each of the remaining years represented from 3 to 4 per cent, respectively, of the whole number of establishments for the whole period, as shown in the table.

With regard to lockouts, 121 establishments, or 82.32 per cent of the whole number, were involved in lockouts in 1886, 12, or 8.16 per cent, in 1883 and 1885, respectively, and 2, or 1.36 per cent, in 1884. No lockouts were reported for this State in 1881 and 1882.

As has been already explained, the number of *establishments* has been made the basis in presenting the data concerning strikes and lockouts, although an estimate of the number of strikes in each year is given for the whole country in the report of the United States Bureau of Labor, and with the explanatory text is reproduced, as follows :

Bearing in mind what has been said [relative to the use of the number of establishments as the unit], a statement regarding the number of strikes in each year may now be made, which will exhibit with approximate correctness the relative disturbance in each year, and enable the reader to determine with some justness their spread or diminution. These figures, with the exception of the figures for the number of establishments, must not be accepted as absolute, for the reasons given.

Relative Number of Strikes in the United States by Years.

YEARS.	Strikes	Establishments	Average Establishments to a Strike	Employees Engaged and Involved in Strikes
1881,	471	2,928	6.2	129,521
1882,	464	2,105	4.6	154,671
1883,	478	2,750	5.8	149,763
1884,	443	2,367	5.3	147,064
1885,	645	2,284	3.5	242,705
1886,	1,411	9,861	7.0	499,489
Totals,	3,902	22,304	5.7	1,323,203

By this table the average number of establishments to each strike for the six years was 5.7, the highest number being 7.0 establishments to each strike in 1886, and 6.2 in 1881, the lowest average being 3.5 establishments to each strike in 1885. In 1880, according to the report of Mr. Weeks, already referred to, there were 610 strikes, clearly defined as such, but Mr. Weeks did not state the number of establishments involved in the strikes reported by him; but applying the ratio for the six years under discussion, of establishments to strikes (that is, 5.7) to the number of strikes for 1880, would produce 3,477 establishments for the 610 strikes of that year. In 1887, according to the best information which can be obtained relating to the number of strikes only, there were 853 strikes; and, according to the rule just applied for 1880, this means 4,862 establishments in 1887. It is to be regretted that we have not the data for 1878 and 1879, but it is very clear, from the facts just stated, that the number of establishments in the United States affected by strikes was much larger in 1880 than in any year since, except 1886 and 1887. Commencing in 1880, with 3,477, the number dropped in 1881 to 2,928; to a still lower point in 1882, viz., 2,105; while in 1883 the number rose again quite near to that of 1881, or to 2,759. A rapid fall again occurred in 1884, the number being 2,367, while in 1885 the number of establishments subjected to strikes was smaller than in any previous year named, except 1882, it being, for 1885, 2,284. In 1886 the number of establishments rose to 9,861, while in 1887 it has dropped back to less than 5,000. In 1887 the number for the first six months was, in round numbers, 3,000, leaving 1,862 establishments subjected to strike during the latter half of the present year. It thus appears that the turning point was reached in the year 1886, and that it can be emphatically stated that strikes are now on the decline.

It must be understood that any other classification as to groups of strikes, or as to what might be called a single strike, without regard

to the number of establishments involved, would produce different results; but the classification as herein stated is the result of the most careful study, and answers for every practical purpose of analysis.

No estimate has been made relative to the number of strikes in this State, but using the average number of establishments to a strike, as determined for the entire country, or 5.7, it would indicate that there were 175 strikes in this State during the six years covered by the investigation.

The location of strikes in the various cities and towns in the State, and the occupations affected by them, are shown in the following table:

LOCALITY OF STRIKES—1881-1886.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED IN YEARS SPECIFIED						
	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	Total
Abington,	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Lasters (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Adams,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Employés (cotton goods), . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Amesbury,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Weavers (cotton and woollen goods),	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Beverly,	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Employés (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Blackstone,	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
Employés (cotton goods), . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Employés (rubber boots), . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Boston,	5	46	2	3	5	494	555
Bakers,	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Calkers,	-	20	-	-	-	-	20
Carpenters and joiners,	-	-	-	-	-	72	72
Carvers (furniture),	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Cigar makers,	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Compositors,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Employés (carpeting),	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Employés (clothing factory), . .	-	-	-	-	1	46	47
Employés (flint-glass works), . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Employés (glass works),	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Employés (rubber clothing), . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Employés (rubber factory), . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Freight handlers (elevator), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Granite cutters,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Helpers (glass works),	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hostlers (street railway), . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Longshoremen,	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Marble cutters,	-	20	-	-	-	-	20
Messengers (telegraph),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Painters,	-	-	-	-	-	276	276
Plasterers,	2	-	-	-	-	-	2

Locality of Strikes — 1881-1886 — Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED IN YEARS SPECIFIED						Total
	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	
BOSTON — Con.							
Plumbers, gasfitters, and steamfitters,	-	-	-	-	-	64	64
Sewing women (clothing factory),	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tailors,	-	-	1	-	-	26	27
Varnishers and finishers (piano factory),	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bridgewater,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (iron works),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
BROCKTON,	-	-	1	-	41	1	43
Lasters (boots and shoes),	-	-	1	-	40	-	41
Stitchers (boots and shoes),	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Teamsters,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Brookfield,	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Employés (boots and shoes),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lasters and treers (boots and shoes),	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
CAMBRIDGE,	-	-	1	-	2	4	7
Cigar makers,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Compositors,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Employés (flint-glass works),	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Employés (glass works),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (leather factory),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (rubber factory),	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Canton,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (silk mill),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
CHELSEA,	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Employés (elastic-goods factory),	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Cheshire,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lasters (boots and shoes),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Clarkaburg,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (woollen goods),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Clinton,	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Dyers (carpeting),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Galvanizers (wire-cloth factory),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Weavers (wire-cloth factory),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Danvers,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nail stickers (boots and shoes),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dighton,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Moulders (iron works),	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
East Bridgewater,	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Employés (nail works),	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Nailers (nail works),	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Easthampton,	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
Back boys (cotton goods),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (cotton goods),	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Gusset weavers (elastic-goods factory),	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

Locality of Strikes — 1881-1886 — Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED IN YEARS SPECIFIED						Total
	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	
Essex,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Employés (boots and shoes), . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Fairhaven,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tack makers,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
FALL RIVER,	25	17	-	12	-	5	59
Blue-dyers (cotton goods), . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Construction hands (railroad), .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Construction hands (street railway),	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Employés (cotton goods), . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Freight handlers (steamship), . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Laborers (building trades), . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Masons,	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
Masons and tenders,	-	9	-	-	-	-	9
Painters,	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Puddlers and helpers (iron works),	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Spinners (cotton goods), . .	1	4	-	8	-	1	14
Spinners and back boys (cotton goods), . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Spinners and weavers (cotton goods),	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Weavers (cotton goods), . .	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
Weavers (woollen goods), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
FITCHBURG,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Weavers (cotton goods), . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Framingham,	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Employés (rubber boots and shoes),	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Employés (rubber factory), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Gardner,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Winders (rattan furniture factory),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Georgetown,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hob-nailers (boots and shoes), .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
HAVERHILL,	-	-	-	2	3	21	26
Bottomers (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Employés (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Employés (hats),	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Employés (morocco factory), . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Finishers (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Finishers (morocco factory), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Heelers and stitchers (boots and shoes),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Painters,	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
Teamsters, yard men, etc. (coal yards),	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Holbrook,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Lasters (boots and shoes), . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
HOLYOKE,	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
Carpenters,	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
Weavers (silk goods),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Weavers (woollen goods), . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hopkinton,	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Finishers (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Laborers (water works), . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

Locality of Strikes—1881-1886—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED IN YEARS SPECIFIED						Total
	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	
Hudson,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Lasters (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hyde Park,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Spinners and back boys (cotton goods),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lanesborough,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Employés (window-glass works), .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
LAWRENCE,	-	1	-	-	-	3	4
Cigar makers,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Folders (cotton goods), . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Weavers (cotton goods), . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Weavers and spinners (cotton and woollen goods),	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
LOWELL,	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Compositors,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Weavers and creeler boys (carpeting),	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Ludlow,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (hemp and jute mill), .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
LYNN,	-	1	-	4	2	3	10
Buffers and beaters (boots and shoes),	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Cutters (boots and shoes), . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Employés (morocco factory), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Laborers (laying sewers), . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lasters (boots and shoes), . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Stitchers (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Marlborough,	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Lasters (boots and shoes), . . .	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Stitchers and pasters (boots and shoes),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Milford,	-	-	-	3	-	5	8
Cigar makers,	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Granite cutters,	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Lasters (boots and shoes), . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Millbury,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Employés (cotton goods), . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Monson,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Granite cutters,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Montague,	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Employés (brick),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Grinders (cutlery works), . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Natick,	-	1	-	-	1	3	5
Employés (boots and shoes), . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Lasters (boots and shoes), . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Weavers (cotton goods),	-	-	-	-	-	2	2

Locality of Strikes—1881-1886—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED IN YEARS SPECIFIED						Total
	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	
NEW BEDFORD,	-	5	1	2	2	4	14
Blowers (flint-glass works), . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bottomers (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Employés (shipbuilding yard), . .	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Mule spinners (cotton goods), . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Spinners (cotton goods), . .	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
Stitcher girls (shirt factory), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Weavers (cotton goods), . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
NEWBURYPORT,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Lasters (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
North Adams,	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Employés (cotton goods), . .	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
North Brookfield,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Peabody,	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Curriers, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Employés (leather factory), . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pittsfield,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cutters and stitchers (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Plymouth,	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Employés (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nailers (nail works), . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Quincy,	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Lasters (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Randolph,	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Lasters (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Treers (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Rockland,	-	-	1	-	2	1	4
Employés (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Lasters (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	1	-	1	1	3
SALEM,	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Blackers (leather factory), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (leather factory), . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sandwich,	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Employés (flint-glass works), . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Laborers (canal), . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Shelburne,	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
Employés (cutlery works), . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Grinders (cutlery works), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wheel hands (cutlery works), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Somerset,	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
Employés (nail works), . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Nailers (nail works), . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

Locality of Strikes—1881-1886—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED IN YEARS SPECIFIED						Total
	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	
Somerset and Wareham,	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Nailers (nail works), . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Southborough,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Laborers (water works), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lasters (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
South Hadley,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Weavers (cotton goods), . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Spencer,	-	-	-	-	8	13	21
Employés (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	8	4	12
Treers and crimpers (boots and shoes),	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
SPRINGFIELD,	1	1	7	-	2	-	11
Cigar makers,	1	1	7	-	2	-	11
Stoneham,	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
Cutters (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	-	19	19
Employés (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Whitners (leather factory), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stoughton,	-	1	-	-	-	4	5
Bottomers (boots and shoes), . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Lasters (boots and shoes), . . .	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Sturbridge,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Employés (cotton goods), . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TAUNTON,	1	2	-	2	1	5	11
Back boys (cotton goods), . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Back boys and doffers (cotton goods),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (cotton goods), . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Feeders (nail works),	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Machinists, moulders, etc. (machine shop),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Spinners (cotton goods), . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Twisters (cotton goods), . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Weavers (cotton goods),	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Wakefield,	1	-	-	-	1	1	3
Ice cutters,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Moulders (stove foundry), . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Winders (rattan furniture factory),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wareham,	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
Nailers (nail works),	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
Wellesley,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Finishers and treers (boots and shoes),	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Westborough,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Blockers (straw goods),	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
West Brookfield,	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Bottomers (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	-	5	5

Locality of Strikes — 1881-1886 — Concluded.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED IN YEARS SPECIFIED						
	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	Total
Westfield,	-	-	13	-	-	-	13
Cigar makers,	-	-	13	-	-	-	13
Weymouth,	-	-	-	2	1	5	8
Employés (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (nail works), . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Handsewers and lasters (boots and shoes),	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Lasters (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	1	-	4	5
Whitman,	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Employés (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Lasters (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Winchester,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (leather factory), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Woburn,	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Blackers (leather factory), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (leather factory), . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Grainers (leather factory), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ice cutters and storers, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Scourers (leather factory), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
WORCESTER,	1	-	-	-	2	31	34
Employés (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Employés (woollen goods), . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Masons and tenders,	-	-	-	-	-	26	26
Sinkers, heaters, and helpers (wire works),	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stockers (steel works), . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Weavers (woollen goods), . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
WORCESTER and Spencer,	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Employés (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
WORCESTER and vicinity,	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Employés (boots and shoes), . .	-	-	-	-	-	7	7

Of the whole number of establishments engaged in strikes, 555, or 55.78 per cent, were located in Boston, and of this number 494 had strikes in 1886. Concerning the principal occupations affected by these strikes in Boston, we have results as follows:—Calkers, in 20 establishments (in 1882); carpenters and joiners, in 72 establishments (in 1886); clothing factory employés, in 47 establishments (1 in 1885 and 46 in 1886); marble cutters, in 20 establishments (in 1882); painters, in 276 establishments (in 1886); plumbers, gas-fitters, and steamfitters, in 64 establishments (in 1886), and tailors, in 27 establishments (1 in 1883 and 26 in 1886).

A similar table showing the locality of lockouts follows:

LOCALITY OF LOCKOUTS—1881-1886.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED IN YEARS SPECIFIED				
	1883	1884	1885	1886	Total
Beverly,	-	-	12	12	24
Employés (boots and shoes), .	-	-	12	12	24
BOSTON,	-	-	-	2	2
Bricklayers,	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (clothing factory), .	-	-	-	1	1
BROCKTON,	-	-	-	42	42
Employés (boots and shoes), .	-	-	-	42	42
CAMBRIDGE,	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (pork-packing, etc. establishment),	-	-	-	1	1
Groveland,	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (woollen goods), .	-	-	-	1	1
LOWELL,	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (leather factory), .	-	-	-	1	1
LYNN,	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (boots and shoes), .	-	-	-	1	1
Marblehead,	12	-	-	-	12
Employés (boots and shoes), .	12	-	-	-	12
Marlborough,	-	-	-	2	2
Cigar makers,	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (boots and shoes), .	-	-	-	1	1
Milford,	-	1	-	-	1
Lasters (boots and shoes), .	-	1	-	-	1
Natick,	-	1	-	-	1
Employés (boots and shoes), .	-	1	-	-	1
Rockland,	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (paper-box factory), .	-	-	-	1	1
SALEM, Peabody, and Stoneham,	-	-	-	57	57
Employés (leather factory), .	-	-	-	57	57
SPRINGFIELD,	-	-	-	1	1
Cigar makers,	-	-	-	1	1

The largest number of establishments reported as being involved in lockouts was 57 in Salem, Peabody, and Stoneham, the next larger numbers being 42 establishments in Brockton and 24 establishments in Beverly.

The occupations affected by strikes without regard to particular localities are shown in the following table, in detail by years :

OCCUPATIONS AFFECTED BY STRIKES—1881-1886.

OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED IN YEARS SPECIFIED						Total
	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	
BOOTS AND SHOES.	-	4	3	11	66	87	171
Bottomers,	-	1	-	-	2	5	8
Buffers and beaters,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Cutters,	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Cutters and stitchers,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Emploÿés,	-	2	-	2	13	25	42
Finishers,	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Finishers and treers,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Handsewers and lasters,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Heelers and stitchers,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hob-nailers,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lasters,	-	1	2	5	48	21	77
Lasters and treers,	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Nail stickers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stitchers,	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Stitchers and pasters,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Treers,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Treers and crimpers,	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
BRICK.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Emploÿés,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
BUILDING TRADES.	23	9	-	1	-	459	492
Carpenters,	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
Carpenters and joiners,	-	-	-	-	-	72	72
Laborers,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Masons,	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
Masons and tenders,	-	9	-	-	-	26	35
Painters,	10	-	-	-	-	285	295
Plasterers,	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Plumbers, gasfitters, and steam-fitters,	-	-	-	-	-	64	64
CARPETING.	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Dyers,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Emploÿés,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Weavers and creeler boys,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
CLOTHING.	-	1	1	1	2	73	78
Blockers (straw goods),	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Emploÿés (clothing factory),	-	-	-	-	1	46	47
Emploÿés (hats),	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Sewing women (clothing factory),	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Stitcher girls (shirt factory),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tailors,	-	-	1	-	-	26	27
COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS.	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Weavers,	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Weavers and spinners,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
COTTON GOODS.	4	7	3	16	3	18	51
Back boys,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Back boys and doffers,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Blue dyers,	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Emploÿés,	2	-	2	4	2	-	10
Folders,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mule spinners,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Spinners,	1	5	1	9	-	2	18
Spinners and back boys,	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Spinners and weavers,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Twisters,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Weavers,	1	-	-	1	1	9	12
FOOD PREPARATIONS.	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Bakers,	-	-	-	-	-	5	5

Occupations Affected by Strikes—1881-1886—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED IN YEARS SPECIFIED						
	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	Total
FURNITURE.	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
Carvers,	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Winders (rattan furniture factory),	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
GLASS.	-	1	1	1	4	1	8
Blowers (flint-glass works),	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Employés,	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Employés (flint-glass works),	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Employés (window-glass works),	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Helpers,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.	-	-	-	-	4	11	15
Blackers (leather factory),	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Curriers,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Employés (leather factory),	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
Employés (morocco factory),	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Finishers (morocco factory),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Grainers (leather factory),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Scourers (leather factory),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Whiteners (leather factory),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
MACHINES AND MACHINERY.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Machinists, moulders, etc. (machine shop),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.	2	3	2	9	6	8	30
Employés (cutlery works),	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Employés (iron works),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (nail works),	-	-	2	1	2	-	5
Feeders (nail works),	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Galvanizers (wire-cloth factory),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Grinders (cutlery works),	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Moulders (iron works),	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Moulders (stove foundry),	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Nailers (nail works),	-	1	-	7	-	-	8
Puddlers and helpers (iron works),	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Sinkers, heaters, and helpers (wire works),	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stockers (steel works),	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Tack makers,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Weavers (wire-cloth factory),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wheel hands (cutlery works),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Compositors,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
PUBLIC WAYS CONSTRUCTION.	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
Construction hands (railroad),	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Construction hands (street railway),	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Laborers (canal),	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION.	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
Laborers (laying sewers),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Laborers (water works),	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
RUBBER GOODS.	-	1	-	-	5	4	10
Employés (rubber boots),	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Employés (rubber boots and shoes),	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Employés (rubber clothing),	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Employés (rubber factory),	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
SHIPBUILDING, ETC.	-	25	-	-	-	-	25
Calkers,	-	20	-	-	-	-	20
Employés (shipbuilding yard),	-	5	-	-	-	-	5

Occupations Affected by Strikes—1881-1886—Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED IN YEARS SPECIFIED						Total
	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	
SILK GOODS.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Employés (silk mill),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Weavers,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING.	1	20	-	1	-	2	24
Granite cutters,	1	-	-	1	-	2	4
Marble cutters,	-	20	-	-	-	-	20
TELEGRAPHY.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Messengers,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOBACCO.	1	1	20	1	2	7	32
Cigar makers,	1	1	20	1	2	7	32
TRANSPORTATION.	1	5	-	-	-	2	8
Freight handlers (elevator),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Freight handlers (steamship),	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hostlers (street railway),	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Longshoremen,	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Teamsters,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
WOOLLEN GOODS.	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Employés,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Weavers,	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
MISCELLANEOUS.	2	-	-	-	1	15	18
Employés (elastic-goods factory),	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Employés (hemp and jute mill),	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Gusset weavers (elastic-goods factory),	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Ice cutters,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ice cutters and storers,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Teamsters, yard men, etc. (coal yards),	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Varnishers and finishers (piano factory),	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Recapitulation.	35	78	33	46	97	706	995
Boots and shoes,	-	4	3	11	66	87	171
Brick,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Building trades,	23	9	-	1	-	459	492
Carpeting,	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Clothing,	-	1	1	1	2	73	78
Cotton and woollen goods,	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Cotton goods,	4	7	3	16	3	18	51
Food preparations,	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Furniture,	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
Glass,	-	1	1	1	4	1	8
Leather and leather goods,	-	-	-	-	4	11	15
Machines and machinery,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Metals and metallic goods,	2	3	2	9	6	8	30
Printing and publishing,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Public ways construction,	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
Public works construction,	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
Rubber goods,	-	1	-	-	5	4	10
Shipbuilding, etc.,	-	25	-	-	-	-	25
Silk goods,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Stone quarrying and cutting,	1	20	-	1	-	2	24
Telegraphy,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tobacco,	1	1	20	1	2	7	32
Transportation,	1	5	-	-	-	2	8
Woollen goods,	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Miscellaneous,	2	-	-	-	1	15	18

The following table presents similar results as regards lock-outs :

OCCUPATIONS AFFECTED BY LOCKOUTS — 1881-1886.

OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED IN YEARS SPECIFIED				
	1883	1884	1885	1886	Total
BOOTS AND SHOES.	12	2	12	56	82
Employés,	12	1	12	56	81
Lasters,	-	1	-	-	1
BUILDING TRADES.	-	-	-	1	1
Bricklayers,	-	-	-	1	1
CLOTHING.	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (clothing factory), . .	-	-	-	1	1
FOOD PREPARATIONS.	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (pork-packing, etc. establishment),	-	-	-	1	1
LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.	-	-	-	58	58
Employés (leather factory), . . .	-	-	-	58	58
TOBACCO.	-	-	-	2	2
Cigar makers,	-	-	-	2	2
WOOLLEN GOODS.	-	-	-	1	1
Employés,	-	-	-	1	1
MISCELLANEOUS.	-	-	-	1	1
Employés (paper-box factory), . .	-	-	-	1	1
Recapitulation.	12	2	12	121	147
Boots and shoes,	12	2	12	56	82
Building trades,	-	-	-	1	1
Clothing,	-	-	-	1	1
Food preparations,	-	-	-	1	1
Leather and leather goods, . . .	-	-	-	58	58
Tobacco,	-	-	-	2	2
Woollen goods,	-	-	-	1	1
Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	1	1

Taking the results shown in the recapitulations to these two tables, we find for strikes that in the building trades there were 492 establishments so engaged, in boots and shoes 171 establishments, in clothing 78 establishments, and in cotton goods 51 establishments. The industries affected most by lockouts were boots and shoes in 82 establishments and leather and leather goods in 58 establishments.

The principal industries involved in strikes and lockouts are presented, both by number and percentages, in the following table :

*Number of Establishments Involved in Strikes and Lockouts—
1881-1886. BY INDUSTRIES.*

INDUSTRIES.	STRIKES		LOCKOUTS	
	Number	Percentages	Number	Percentages
Boots and shoes,	171	17.19	82	55.78
Building trades,	492	49.45	1	0.88
Clothing,	78	7.84	1	0.88
Cotton goods,	51	5.13	-	-
Leather and leather goods,	15	1.51	58	39.46
Metals and metallic goods,	30	3.01	-	-
Rubber goods,	10	1.00	-	-
Shipbuilding, etc.,	25	2.51	-	-
Stone quarrying and cutting,	24	2.41	-	-
Tobacco,	32	3.22	2	1.36
Other industries,	67	6.73	8	2.04
Totals,	995	100.00	147	100.00

A classification of employes before and after strikes, together with the number engaged and involved in strikes, by years and industries, is shown as follows :

*Number of Employes Engaged and Involved in Strikes—
1881-1886. BY YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.*

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF EM- PLOYES		Employés Engaged in Strikes	Employés Engaged and Involved in Strikes	New Employés after Strikes	Employés Brought from Other Places
	Before Strikes	After Strikes				
<i>Years.</i>						
1881,	5,134	5,155	1,538	2,344	153	78
1882,	14,333	12,693	4,781	12,239	1,263	1,200
1883,	4,623	4,505	1,417	3,283	141	50
1884,	14,924	14,603	3,047	11,598	742	246
1885,	24,811	24,203	5,818	21,176	707	341
1886,	50,664	48,133	20,094	30,414	3,180	1,239
Totals,	114,489	109,292	36,695	81,054	6,186	3,154
<i>Industries.</i>						
Boots and shoes,	31,800	29,904	8,587	22,868	2,332	909
Building trades,	7,761	7,779	7,429	7,568	79	37
Carpeting,	3,622	3,594	365	3,622	57	40
Clothing,	2,885	2,689	2,343	2,480	144	12
Cotton and woollen goods,	5,755	4,290	910	5,755	25	25
Cotton goods,	31,904	31,484	4,420	17,086	692	65
Furniture,	2,087	2,024	307	872	92	15
Glass,	1,415	1,336	333	953	-	-
Leather and leather goods,	1,579	1,360	760	1,452	124	110
Metals and metallic goods,	8,119	8,003	2,139	4,179	85	22
Rubber goods,	6,750	6,269	3,351	6,728	476	318
Tobacco,	1,138	1,049	859	1,017	98	10
Transportation,	3,546	3,653	2,516	2,516	1,323	1,265
Other industries,	6,128	5,858	2,376	3,958	659	326
Totals,	114,489	109,292	36,695	81,054	6,186	3,154

The whole number of employes engaged and involved in strikes in this State during the entire period was 81,054, whereas the number originating the strikes was 36,695. There were in all the establishments before the strikes 114,489 employes and after the strikes 109,292 employes, indicating a loss in number of employes of 5,197. The new employes engaged after the strikes numbered 6,186; of this number, 3,154, or 50.99 per cent, were brought from other places. The distribution in detail by years and industries is plainly set forth in the table.

As regards the number of employes affected by lockouts, the facts by years and industries are presented in the following table :

Number of Employes Locked Out—1881-1886. BY YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES		Employés Locked Out	New Employés after Lockouts	Employés Brought from Other Places
	Before Lockouts	After Lockouts			
<i>Years.</i>					
1883,	1,212	920	1,212	-	-
1884,	470	400	132	30	20
1885,	1,285	1,285	1,285	-	-
1886,	11,998	11,176	11,699	1,114	996
Totals,	14,965	13,781	14,328	1,144	1,016
<i>Industries.</i>					
Boots and shoes,	11,428	10,854	11,085	65	50
Building trades,	300	300	300	-	-
Food preparations,	700	700	700	-	-
Leather and leather goods,	1,949	1,394	1,655	1,070	966
Woollen goods,	425	417	425	-	-
Other industries,	163	116	163	9	-
Totals,	14,965	13,781	14,328	1,144	1,016

Analyzing the general results for lockouts, we find that the whole number of employes locked out in all the establishments involved was 14,328 out of a total of 14,965 persons employed before the lockouts occurred. The number of employes after the lockouts was 13,781, or a loss of 1,184 employes. There were 1,144 new employes after the lockouts, and of this number, 1,016, or 88.81 per cent, were brought from other places.

Considering the distribution of the employes involved in strikes and lockouts in detail by years, we have the following table of percentages :

*Percentages of Employés Involved in Strikes and Lockouts —
1881-1886. BY YEARS.*

YEARS.	EMPLOYÉS ENGAGED AND INVOLVED IN STRIKES		EMPLOYÉS LOCKED OUT	
	Number	Percentages	Number	Percentages
1881,	2,344	2.89	-	-
1882,	12,239	15.10	-	-
1883,	3,283	4.05	1,212	8.46
1884,	11,598	14.31	132	0.92
1885,	21,176	26.13	1,285	8.97
1886,	30,414	37.52	11,699	81.65
Totals,	81,054	100.00	14,328	100.00

From this table we find that 37.52 per cent of all the employés were engaged or involved in strikes in 1886, and 26.13 per cent in 1885. Of the employés involved in lockouts 81.65 per cent were locked out in 1886.

The distribution of the employés involved in strikes and lockouts by industries is as follows :

*Percentages of Employés Involved in Strikes and Lockouts —
1881-1886. BY INDUSTRIES.*

INDUSTRIES.	Number	Percentages
<i>Strikes.</i>		
Boots and shoes,	22,868	28.21
Building trades,	7,568	9.34
Carpeting,	3,622	4.47
Clothing,	2,480	3.06
Cotton and woollen goods,	5,755	7.10
Cotton goods,	17,088	21.08
Furniture,	872	1.08
Glass,	953	1.18
Leather and leather goods,	1,452	1.79
Metals and metallic goods,	4,179	5.16
Rubber goods,	6,728	8.30
Tobacco,	1,017	1.25
Transportation,	2,516	3.10
Other industries,	3,958	4.88
Totals,	81,054	100.00
<i>Lockouts.</i>		
Boots and shoes,	11,085	77.37
Building trades,	300	2.09
Food preparations,	700	4.83
Leather and leather goods,	1,655	11.55
Woollen goods,	425	2.97
Other industries,	163	1.14
Totals,	14,328	100.00

Analyzing the results for strikes by industries, it is seen that 28.21 per cent of all the employés engaged and involved

Days Required at Increased Wages to

Duration of Strikes (days)		Days Required at Per Cent or Increase Shown						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	per cent	per cent
1	100.0	50.0	33.3	25.0	20.0	16.7	14.3	14.3
2	200.0	100.0	66.7	50.0	40.0	33.3	28.6	28.6
3	300.0	150.0	100.0	75.0	60.0	50.0	42.9	42.9
4	400.0	200.0	133.3	100.0	80.0	66.7	57.1	57.1
5	500.0	250.0	166.7	125.0	100.0	83.3	71.4	71.4
6	600.0	300.0	200.0	150.0	120.0	100.0	85.7	85.7
7	700.0	350.0	233.3	175.0	140.0	116.7	100.0	100.0
8	800.0	400.0	266.7	200.0	160.0	133.3	114.3	114.3
9	900.0	450.0	300.0	225.0	180.0	150.0	128.6	128.6
10	1,000.0	500.0	333.3	250.0	200.0	166.7	142.9	142.9
11	1,100.0	550.0	366.7	275.0	220.0	183.3	157.1	157.1
12	1,200.0	600.0	400.0	300.0	240.0	200.0	171.4	171.4
13	1,300.0	650.0	433.3	325.0	260.0	216.7	185.7	185.7
14	1,400.0	700.0	466.7	350.0	280.0	233.3	200.0	200.0
15	1,500.0	750.0	500.0	375.0	300.0	250.0	214.3	214.3
16	1,600.0	800.0	533.3	400.0	320.0	266.7	228.6	228.6
17	1,700.0	850.0	566.7	425.0	340.0	283.3	242.9	242.9
18	1,800.0	900.0	600.0	450.0	360.0	300.0	257.1	257.1
19	1,900.0	950.0	633.3	475.0	380.0	316.7	271.4	271.4
20	2,000.0	1,000.0	666.7	500.0	400.0	333.3	285.7	285.7
21	2,100.0	1,050.0	700.0	525.0	420.0	350.0	300.0	300.0
22	2,200.0	1,100.0	733.3	550.0	440.0	366.7	314.3	314.3
23	2,300.0	1,150.0	766.7	575.0	460.0	383.3	328.6	328.6
24	2,400.0	1,200.0	800.0	600.0	480.0	400.0	342.9	342.9
25	2,500.0	1,250.0	833.3	625.0	500.0	416.7	357.1	357.1
26	2,600.0	1,300.0	866.7	650.0	520.0	433.3	371.4	371.4
27	2,700.0	1,350.0	900.0	675.0	540.0	450.0	385.7	385.7
28	2,800.0	1,400.0	933.3	700.0	560.0	466.7	400.0	400.0
29	2,900.0	1,450.0	966.7	725.0	580.0	483.3	414.3	414.3
30	3,000.0	1,500.0	1,000.0	750.0	600.0	500.0	428.6	428.6
31	3,100.0	1,550.0	1,033.3	775.0	620.0	516.7	442.9	442.9
32	3,200.0	1,600.0	1,066.7	800.0	640.0	533.3	457.1	457.1
33	3,300.0	1,650.0	1,100.0	825.0	660.0	550.0	471.4	471.4
34	3,400.0	1,700.0	1,133.3	850.0	680.0	566.7	485.7	485.7
35	3,500.0	1,750.0	1,166.7	875.0	700.0	583.3	500.0	500.0
36	3,600.0	1,800.0	1,200.0	900.0	720.0	600.0	514.3	514.3
37	3,700.0	1,850.0	1,233.3	925.0	740.0	616.7	528.6	528.6
38	3,800.0	1,900.0	1,266.7	950.0	760.0	633.3	542.9	542.9
39	3,900.0	1,950.0	1,300.0	975.0	780.0	650.0	557.1	557.1
40	4,000.0	2,000.0	1,333.3	1,000.0	800.0	666.7	571.4	571.4
41	4,100.0	2,050.0	1,366.7	1,025.0	820.0	683.3	585.7	585.7
42	4,200.0	2,100.0	1,400.0	1,050.0	840.0	700.0	600.0	600.0
43	4,300.0	2,150.0	1,433.3	1,075.0	860.0	716.7	614.3	614.3
44	4,400.0	2,200.0	1,466.7	1,100.0	880.0	733.3	628.6	628.6
45	4,500.0	2,250.0	1,500.0	1,125.0	900.0	750.0	642.9	642.9
46	4,600.0	2,300.0	1,533.3	1,150.0	920.0	766.7	657.1	657.1
47	4,700.0	2,350.0	1,566.7	1,175.0	940.0	783.3	671.4	671.4
48	4,800.0	2,400.0	1,600.0	1,200.0	960.0	800.0	685.7	685.7
49	4,900.0	2,450.0	1,633.3	1,225.0	980.0	816.7	700.0	700.0
50	5,000.0	2,500.0	1,666.7	1,250.0	1,000.0	833.3	714.3	714.3
51	5,100.0	2,550.0	1,700.0	1,275.0	1,020.0	850.0	728.6	728.6
52	5,200.0	2,600.0	1,733.3	1,300.0	1,040.0	866.7	742.9	742.9
53	5,300.0	2,650.0	1,766.7	1,325.0	1,060.0	883.3	757.1	757.1
54	5,400.0	2,700.0	1,800.0	1,350.0	1,080.0	900.0	771.4	771.4
55	5,500.0	2,750.0	1,833.3	1,375.0	1,100.0	916.7	785.7	785.7
56	5,600.0	2,800.0	1,866.7	1,400.0	1,120.0	933.3	800.0	800.0
57	5,700.0	2,850.0	1,900.0	1,425.0	1,140.0	950.0	814.3	814.3
58	5,800.0	2,900.0	1,933.3	1,450.0	1,160.0	966.7	828.6	828.6
59	5,900.0	2,950.0	1,966.7	1,475.0	1,180.0	983.3	842.9	842.9
60	6,000.0	3,000.0	2,000.0	1,500.0	1,200.0	1,000.0	857.1	857.1
70	7,000.0	3,500.0	2,333.3	1,750.0	1,400.0	1,166.7	1,000.0	1,000.0
80	8,000.0	4,000.0	2,666.7	2,000.0	1,600.0	1,333.3	1,142.9	1,142.9
90	9,000.0	4,500.0	3,000.0	2,250.0	1,800.0	1,500.0	1,285.7	1,285.7
100	10,000.0	5,000.0	3,333.3	2,500.0	2,000.0	1,666.7	1,428.6	1,428.6
200	20,000.0	10,000.0	6,666.7	5,000.0	4,000.0	3,333.3	2,857.1	2,857.1
300	30,000.0	15,000.0	10,000.0	7,500.0	6,000.0	5,000.0	4,285.7	4,285.7

Successful Strikes for Increase of Wages—1881-1886.

[The strikes included in this table are those partly successful ones for increase of wages in which all employees in the several establishments joined in the strike, but where the strikers did not obtain the full advance in wages demanded, that is to say, where only a part of the increase in wages for which the strike was inaugurated was granted. The strikers for increase of wages in which but a part of the help joined are excluded on account of the difficulty of determining upon a method of computation that would be just and exact, and at the same time susceptible of tabular presentation. Fractions of cents and of days are omitted.]

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	Localities	Average Wages Lost per Employee during Strikes	Average Daily Wage Employed by Strikes	Average Days Required to Meet Loss
1882.	Lasters, Boots and Shoes.	Lynn . . .	\$22.94	\$0.08
1885.	Rubbers Goods. Employee (rubber boots and shoes),	South Framingham	2.88	0.10
1886.	Boots and Shoes. Bottomers, Bottomers, Cutters, Cutters, Cutters, Treasures and crimpers, Leather and Leather Goods. Employee (leather factory), AGGREGATES,	West Brookfield. West Brookfield. Stoneham . . . Stoneham . . . Stoneham . . . Spencer . . . North Cambridge	10.60 16.33 25.39 15.35 30.78 26.37 18.02	0.12 0.07 0.05 0.07 0.06 0.04 0.22
204			\$14.29	\$0.07

The question is often asked as to the time required at increased wages to recover the loss occurring during strikes. To answer this question, a mathematical table has been carefully prepared, on the plan of interest tables, by which one can ascertain how many days it would take, at certain given per cents of increase, to recover a loss. For instance, let it be supposed that the strike lasts twenty days, and that the increase of wages resulting from the strike is equal to 12½ per cent. The time required to recover the loss, as ascertained from the table, would be one hundred and sixty days. To use the table, find the number of days of duration in the left-hand column, and the percentage of increase at the top of the column; then follow to the angle the two would make in crossing the whole table. The computations in this table have been made for consecutive days from 1 to 60; then for 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 200, and 300 days. With these amounts any combination can be made that may be required. The table follows:

Days Required for Employes to Recover Wage Losses in Wholly Successful Strikes for Increase of Wages—1881-1886—Concluded.

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	Localities	Average Daily Wage Lost per Em- ploye during Strikes	Average Daily Wage Gain per Em- ploye by Strikes	Average Days Required to Meet Loss
1884.	Lynn	\$2.85	\$0.15	19
Boots and shoers,				
Buttens and beavers,				
COTTON GOODS.				
Employes,	Taunton	22.40	0.10	224
1885.				
Boots and shoers.	Spencer	24.02	0.06	400
Employes,	Hockland	49.83	0.04	1,246
Glass.				
Employes,	Boston	73.91	0.11	672
LEATHERS AND LEATHER GOODS.				
Curriers,	Peabody	32.52	0.15	217
Metals and metallic goods.				
Sockers (steel works),	Worcester	3.00	0.02	150
1886.				
Boots and shoes.	South Weymouth	23.24	0.02	1,162
Employes,	East Stoughton	3.75	0.06	63
Lastrs,	North Weymouth	4.87	0.04	122
Lastrs,	Quincy	29.45	0.02	1,473
Lastrs,	Stoneham	41.78	0.04	1,045
Lastrs,	Stoneham	13.13	0.03	438
Lastrs,	Stoneham	46.28	0.03	1,548
Lastrs,	North Abington	41.13	0.05	823
Building Trades.				
Masons and tenders,	Worcester	28.61	0.38	75
CLOTHING.				
Employes (clothing factory),	Boston	48.00	0.18	267
Employes (silk mill),	Canton	5.14	0.11	47
AGRICULTURES.				
		\$20.09	\$0.16	134

Combining the results for the successful and partly successful strikes, we find that the employees numbered 12,192 and that the total wage loss was \$233,693, or an average loss to each employe of \$19.17. The average daily wage gain was 14 cents and the time required to recover wage loss represented 137 working days. The following tables indicate for each of the wholly and partly successful strikes for increase of wages the average wages lost per employe during strikes, and the average days required to gain per employe by strikes, and the average days required to meet loss.

Days Required for Employes to Recover Wage Losses in Wholly Successful Strikes for Increase of Wages—1881-1886.

[The strikes included in this table are those successful ones for increase of wages in which all employees in the several establishments joined in the strike. The strikes for increase of wages in which but part of the help joined are excluded on account of the difficulty of determining upon a method of computation that would be just and exact, and at the same time susceptible of tabular presentation. Fractions of cents and of days are omitted.]

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.		Localities		Average Wages Lost during Strike	Average Daily Wage Gain per Employe by Strikes	Average Days Required to Meet Loss
1881.		Boston . . .	Plasterers, Painters, METALS AND METALLIC GOODS. Puddlers and helpers (iron works),	\$11.25 1.98	\$0.50 0.01	23 198
BUILDING TRADES.		Springfield . .	Cigar makers, TOBACCO.	8.10	0.03	270
1882.		Fall River . .	Masons and tenders, BUILDING TRADES.	12.87	0.19	68
SHIPBUILDING, ETC.		New Bedford . .	Employees (shipbuilding yard), Calkers,	7.52 34.75	0.50 0.50	15 70
STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING.		Boston . .	Marble cutters, TRANSPORTATION.	58.00	0.50	116
1883.		Boston . .	Longshoremen,	1.80	0.20	9
TOBACCO.		Springfield . .	Cigar makers, Cigar makers, Cigar makers, Cigar makers, Cigar makers, Cigar makers, Cigar makers,	6.13 10.44 13.35 15.76 18.50 5.00 11.07 25.00	0.12 0.11 0.08 0.15 0.15 0.17 0.17 0.18	51 95 167 105 123 29 65 139

Employees' Loss and Assistance on account of Lockouts—1881-1886.
BY YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.				EMPLOYEES' LOSS		EMPLOYEES' ASSISTANCE	
				Amount	Percentages	Amount	Percentages
Years.	Totals.	Industries.	Totals.	1883,	1884,	1885,	1886,
				\$103,140	\$17,848	\$10,083	\$21,729
			\$952,310	10.83	1.82	86.29	100.00
			\$530,133	55.67			
		Boots and shoes,		25,000	2.62		
		Building trades,		14,700	1.54		
		Food preparations,		38,500	4.02		
		Leather and leather goods,		4,000	0.42		
		Tobacco,		11,424	1.20		
		Woolen goods,		459	0.05		
		Other industries,					
		Totals,		\$952,310			
				100.00			
				\$21,492			
				2,600			
				2,200			
				109,472			
				762			
				100			
				\$136,626			
				100.00			
				0.73			
				99.27			
				\$992			
				135,634			
				\$136,626			
				100.00			

The employees' loss on account of lockouts in 1886 represented 86.29 per cent of the total loss for all the years, and 99.27 per cent of the total amount of assistance. For industries, we find that 55.67 per cent of the loss to employees came in the industry of boots and shoes and 38.50 per cent in that of leather and leather goods, or 94.17 per cent for the two industries combined. In these same industries, also, 95.86 per cent of the total assistance was given, 80.13 per cent alone being for the industry of leather and leather goods. In the wholly successful strikes for increase of wages there were engaged or involved during the whole period a total of 10,246 employees. The total wage loss for this number of employees was \$205,888, and the average wage loss to each employee \$20.09. After the strike, however, the daily wage received was, on the average, 15 cents higher, so that to recover the losses incurred during the strike the successful strikers would have to work 134 days at the increased rate. The employees who were engaged in the partly successful strikes for increase of wages numbered 1,946 and suffered a total wage loss of \$27,805. The average wage loss to each employee in these partly successful strikes was \$14.29, the average daily wage gain was 7 cents, and to recover the amount of wages lost to each employee would take 204 days.

\$403,334. In this connection, the United States Commissioner of Labor states that "naturally, societies formed for the assistance of strikers and those suffering from lockouts hesitated to report the sums expended by them in aid of strikes, and the sum stated is indicative of the truth, but probably not the whole truth." The distribution of the employes' loss and assistance by years and industries is shown for strikes in the following table:

Employes' Loss and Assistance on account of Strikes—1881-1886.
By Years and Industries.

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.		EMPLOYEES' LOSS		EMPLOYEES' ASSISTANCE	
Years.	Totals.	Amount	Percentages	Amount	Percentages
		1881-1886.		1881-1886.	
1881.	.	\$50,779	1.21	\$12,265	4.60
1882.	.	941,183	22.41	14,007	6.25
1883.	.	78,090	1.86	6,735	2.53
1884.	.	691,416	16.46	36,024	13.51
1885.	.	1,053,499	25.08	42,149	15.80
1886.	.	1,386,522	32.98	156,528	58.31
Totals.	.	\$4,200,489	100.00	\$266,708	100.00
Industries.					
Boots and shoes.	.	\$1,623,530	38.65	\$162,293	60.85
Building trades.	.	246,916	5.88	6,055	1.90
Carpeting.	.	106,000	2.52	1,950	0.73
Clothing.	.	73,590	1.75	7,030	2.64
Cotton and woolen goods.	.	822,990	19.56	10,600	3.94
Cotton goods.	.	636,350	15.13	27,866	10.45
Furniture.	.	40,262	0.96	1,400	0.53
Glass.	.	68,605	1.63	5,734	2.16
Leather and leather goods.	.	102,579	2.44	13,698	5.10
Machines and machinery.	.	15,000	0.36	3,000	1.12
Metals and metallic goods.	.	178,494	4.25	2,010	0.75
Rubber goods.	.	145,446	3.46	3,400	1.27
Stone quarrying and cutting.	.	25,189	0.60	63	0.02
Tobacco.	.	36,862	0.88	8,215	3.08
Transportation.	.	11,495	0.27	—	—
Woolen goods.	.	23,476	0.56	150	0.06
Other industries.	.	44,805	1.07	14,442	5.41
Totals.	.	\$4,200,489	100.00	\$266,708	100.00

Of the total loss to employes involved in strikes, \$3,081,870, or 73.37 per cent, was incurred by employes in three industries, namely, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen goods, and cotton goods, \$1,623,530 of this amount being for boots and shoes. The assistance rendered to employes on strike in the industry of boots and shoes amounted to \$162,293, or 60.85 per cent of the total amount of assistance received in all the industries.

The distribution for lockouts, on a similar basis, is as follows:

In 42 establishments the lockouts were against demand for discharge of non-union employes, but failed in all the establishments. In 58 establishments the lockouts were against union men and in 98.28 per cent of the establishments the lockouts succeeded.

In regard to the money losses sustained by employes and employers on account of the strikes and lockouts, the United States Commissioner of Labor says :

The losses of the employes and of the employers afford material for much reflection. These losses, in most cases, were, to a certain extent at least, only temporary, for in business in which the average working time is, say, only from 200 to 250 days a year, a season of general or partial idleness, as, for instance, by reason of a strike, may be, and usually is, followed by a season of unusual activity, and by working 300 or 310 days the following year both employer and employed may recover the losses occasioned by a strike of six or seven weeks' duration; and it should be remembered that in nearly all cases in which a strike lasts more than a few days any computation of wage loss, based on the number of employes, their average wages, and the number of working days the strike lasted, would probably be too high, if there are many elements tending to reduce the loss below the figures obtained by such a computation, as, for instance, the ordinary percentage of loss from sickness, voluntary lay-offs, running slack time, etc. An examination of the tables will show that the losses there given are quite generally less than what would be produced by such a mathematical calculation. So, also, in summarizing losses and assistance by years, the figures given cannot represent absolute accuracy for a given year, because a considerable number of strikes begin in one year and end in another; but the entire loss and assistance are placed in the year in which the strike began. These differences, however, may to a certain extent balance each other, and the reported results thus be nearly accurate.

The loss to employes for the whole period on account of strikes was \$4,200,489, and on account of lockouts \$952,310, making a total wage loss of \$5,152,799. The average loss to each establishment was \$4,512, and \$54 to each person involved.

The assistance rendered to employes involved in strikes and lockouts, so far as ascertained, amounted to \$266,708 for strikes and \$136,626 for lockouts, making a combined total of

pages 62 and 63 for lockouts. From the aggregate showings, without regard to years or industries, we derive two tables giving the percentages of establishments having strikes or lockouts that succeeded, partly, or failed, for the principal causes or objects only. The first table, relating to strikes, follows :

Percentages of Establishments having Strikes that Succeeded, etc., for Principal Causes or Objects of Strikes — 1881-1886.

Number of Establishments	PERCENTAGES OF ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING STRIKES THAT —			Causes or Objects.
	Succeeded	Partly Succeeded	Failed	
40	100.00	—	—	Against adoption of proposed scale of prices,
6	66.67	6.45	—	Against discharge of employees,
62	20.97	—	72.53	Against reduction of wages,
18	—	—	100.00	Disagreement among employees regarding new scale of prices,
7	14.29	—	85.71	For adoption of union scale of prices,
7	57.14	—	42.86	For discharge of foremen,
5	100.00	—	—	For employment of union men only,
351	72.65	10.83	16.52	For increase of wages,
5	60.00	—	20.00	For increase of hours,
425	0.24	96.94	2.82	For reduction of hours,
8	37.50	—	62.50	For reinstatement of discharged employees,
6	—	—	100.00	In sympathy with strike elsewhere,
55	40.00	3.64	56.36	Other causes,
995	35.28	45.93	18.79	Totals,

In 425 establishments the strikes were for a reduction of hours and in 96.94 per cent of these establishments the strikes succeeded partly and in 0.24 per cent only, the strikes were wholly successful. In 351 establishments the strikes were for an increase of wages and in 72.65 per cent of these establishments the strikes succeeded and in 10.83 per cent partly succeeded. The second table, relating to lockouts, is as follows :

Percentages of Establishments having Lockouts that Succeeded, etc., for Principal Causes or Objects of Lockouts — 1881-1886.

Number of Establishments	PERCENTAGES OF ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING LOCKOUTS THAT —			Causes or Objects.
	Succeeded	Partly Succeeded	Failed	
42	—	—	100.00	Against demand for discharge of non-union employees,
4	50.00	—	60.00	Against demand for increase of wages,
58	98.28	—	1.72	Against union men,
16	25.00	—	75.00	To enforce reduction of wages,
3	100.00	—	—	To resist strike for increase of wages in another establishment,
24	33.34	33.33	33.33	Other causes,
147	59.86	0.68	39.46	Totals,

Results of Lockouts for Employees—1881-1886. By Years and Industries.

EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN LOCKOUTS THAT—					
YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	SUCCEEDED		SUCCEEDED PARTLY		FAILED
	Number	Percentages	Number	Percentages	
	Number	Percentages	Number	Percentages	
Years.	1883.	132	100.00	—	100.00
	1884.	1,285	100.00	—	—
	1885.	6,213	44.56	2.56	62.88
	1886.	6,630	46.27	300	7,398
Industries.					
	Boots and shoes.	3,962	35.74	—	7,123
	Building trades.	—	—	100.00	—
	Food preparations.	700	100.00	—	—
	Leather and leather goods.	1,530	92.45	125	7.55
	Woollier goods.	425	100.00	150	92.02
	Other industries.	13	7.98	—	51.63
	Totals.	6,630	46.27	300	2.10

There were 14,328 employees locked out during the whole period, and of this number 6,630, or 46.27 per cent, were involved in lockouts that succeeded, that is, the employers gained the point for which the lockouts were started. The employees involved in lockouts that failed numbered 7,398 and represented 51.63 per cent of all the employees locked out, while 300 employees, or 2.10 per cent, were involved in lockouts that succeeded partly.

As a means of ready comparison, we bring forward into a table the percentages showing the general results of strikes and lockouts, considered both on the basis of establishments and of employees.

RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.			
PERCENTAGES		On Basis of Establishments	On Basis of Employees
Strikes.		35.28	34.73
Succeeded.	51.63	45.93	13.11
Succeeded partly.	46.27	18.79	62.16
Failed.	2.10	39.46	24.73
Lockouts.		59.86	46.27
Succeeded.	51.63	0.68	2.10
Succeeded partly.	46.27	39.46	51.63
Failed.	2.10	59.86	46.27

The causes or objects of strikes and lockouts are summarized, both by years and industries, on pages 50-55 for strikes and

Days Required for Employes to Recover Wage Losses in Partly Successful Strikes for Increase of Wages—1881-1886.

[The strikes included in this table are those partly successful ones for increase of wages in which all employes in the several establishments joined in the strike, but where the strikers did not obtain the full advance in wages demanded, that is to say, where only a part of the increase in wages for which the strike was inaugurated was granted. The strikes for increase of wages in which but a part of the help joined are excluded on account of the difficulty of determining upon a method of computation that would be just and exact, and at the same time susceptible of tabular presentation. Fractions of cents and of days are omitted.]

Years and Industries.	Localities	Average Wages Lost per Em- ploye during Strikes	Average Daily Wage Gain per Employe by Strikes	Average Days Required to Meet Loss
1882. Boots and Shoes. Lasters,	Lynn	\$22.94	\$0.03	765
1885. RUBBER GOODS. Employes (rubber boots and shoes),	South Framingham	2.88	0.10	29
1886. Boots and Shoes. Bottomers, Cutters, Employes (leather factory), Leathers and Leather Goods, Trees and crimpers,	West Brookfield. Stoneham Stoneham Stoneham Spencer North Cambridge	10.50 18.33 29.39 15.35 30.78 26.37	0.12 0.07 0.06 0.07 0.06 0.04	88 233 808 219 513 669
Aggregates,	\$14.29	\$0.07	204

The explanatory text and table, which follow, have been drawn from the analysis of the report of the United States Bureau of Labor concerning strikes and lockouts :

The question is often asked as to the time required at increased wages to recover the loss occurring during strikes. To answer this question, a mathematical table has been carefully prepared, on the plan of interest tables, by which one can ascertain how many days it would take, at certain given per cents of increase, to recover a loss. For instance, let it be supposed that the strike lasts twenty days, and that the increase of wages resulting from the strike is equal to 12½ per cent. The time required to recover the loss, as ascertained from the table, would be one hundred and sixty days. To use the table, find the number of days of duration in the left-hand column, and the percentage of increase at the top of the column; then follow to the angle the two would make in crossing the whole table. The computations in this table have been made for consecutive days from 1 to 60; then for 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 200, and 800 days. With these amounts any combination can be made that may be required. The table follows :

Days Required for Employes to Recover Wage Losses in Wholly Successful Strikes for Increase of Wages—1881-1886—Continued.

Years and Industries.	Localities	Average			Average Daily Wage Lost per Em- ployee during Strikes	Average Daily Wage Gain per Em- ployee by Strikes	Average Days Required to Meet Loss
		Wages Lost	per Em- ployee during Strikes	Wages Lost			
1884.							
Boots and shoes.	Lynn . . .	\$2.85				\$0.15	19
Cotton goods.	Taunton . .	22.40					224
1885.							
Employes, boots and shoes.	Spencer . .	24.02		49.83	0.06		400
Lasers,	Hockland .				0.04		1,246
Glass.	Boston . .	73.91			0.11		672
Leather and leather goods.	Peabody . .	32.52			0.15		217
Stockers (steel works).	Worcester .	3.00			0.02		150
1886.							
Boots and shoes.	South Weymouth	23.24			0.02		1,162
Lasers,	East Stoughton	3.75			0.06		63
Lasers,	North Weymouth	4.87			0.04		122
Lasers,	Quincy . .	29.45			0.02		1,473
Lasers,	Stoneham .	41.78			0.04		1,045
Cutters,	Stoneham .	13.13			0.03		438
Cutters,	Stoneham .	46.28			0.03		1,643
Lasers,	North Abington	41.13			0.05		823
Building trades.	Worcester .	28.61			0.38		75
Masons and tenders,							
Clothing.	Boston . .	48.00		18.50	0.18		267
Tailors, employes (clothing factory),	Boston . .				0.17		109
Silk goods.	Canton . .	5.14			0.11		47
Employes (silk mill),							
Aggregates,		\$20.09			\$0.15		134

Combining the results for the successful and partly successful strikes, we find that the employes numbered 12,192 and that the total wage loss was \$233,693, or an average loss to each employe of \$19.17. The average daily wage gain was 14 cents and the time required to recover wage loss represented 137 working days.

The following tables indicate for each of the wholly and partly successful strikes for increase of wages the average wages lost per employe during strikes, the average daily wage gain per employe by strikes, and the average days required to meet loss.

Days Required for Employes to Recover Wage Losses in Wholly Successful Strikes for Increase of Wages—1881-1886.

[The strikes included in this table are those successful ones for increase of wages in which all employes in the several establishments joined in the strike. The strikes for increase of wages in which but a part of the help joined are excluded on account of the difficulty of determining upon a method of computation that would be just and exact, and at the same time susceptible of tabular presentation. Fractions of cents and of days are omitted.]

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.		Localities		Average Wages Lost per Employe during Strikes	Average Daily Wage Gain per Employe by Strikes	Average Days Required to Meet Loss
1881.		BUILDING TRADES.		Boston . . .	\$11.25	23
Plasterers, . . .		Fall River . . .		2.05	\$0.50	4
METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.		Fall River . . .		1.98	0.01	198
Puddlers and helpers (iron works), . . .		Springfield . . .		8.10	0.03	270
1882.		BUILDING TRADES.		Fall River . . .	12.87	68
Masons and tenders, . . .		New Bedford . . .		7.52	0.50	15
Shoemakers, . . .		Boston . . .		34.75	0.50	70
STONE QUARRIES AND CUTTING.		Boston . . .		58.00	0.50	116
Marble cutters, . . .		Boston . . .		1.80	0.20	9
1883.		TOBACCO.		Springfield . . .	6.13	51
Cigar makers, . . .		Springfield . . .		10.44	0.11	95
Cigar makers, . . .		Springfield . . .		13.35	0.08	167
Cigar makers, . . .		Springfield . . .		15.76	0.15	105
Cigar makers, . . .		Springfield . . .		18.50	0.15	123
Cigar makers, . . .		Westfield . . .		6.00	0.17	29
Cigar makers, . . .		Westfield . . .		11.07	0.17	65
Cigar makers, . . .		Westfield . . .		25.00	0.18	139

Employees' Loss and Assistance on account of Lockouts — 1881-1886. BY YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.				YEARS.			
EMPLOYEES' ASSISTANCE	EMPLOYEES' LOSS	Amount	Percentages	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Total,	Industries.	\$103,140	10.83	\$103,140	17,348	10,093	821,729
		\$952,310	100.00	\$952,310	135,634	136,626	\$136,626
Total,	Industries.	\$530,133	55.67	\$530,133	25,000	2,600	\$21,492
		366,694	38.50	366,694	14,700	2,200	109,472
Boots and shoes,	Food preparations,	14,700	1.54	14,700	1.61	1.80	80.13
		25,000	2.62	25,000	2.60	2.60	1.90
Building trades,	Leather and leather goods,	25,000	2.62	25,000	2.60	2.60	1.90
		14,700	1.54	14,700	1.61	1.80	80.13
Tobacco,	Woolen goods,	4,000	0.42	4,000	0.42	0.42	0.56
		11,424	1.20	11,424	1.20	1.20	0.07
Other industries,	Other industries,	459	0.05	459	0.05	0.05	0.07
		11,424	1.20	11,424	1.20	1.20	0.07

The employees' loss on account of lockouts in 1886 represented 86.29 per cent of the total loss for all the years, and the assistance rendered during the same year represented 99.27 per cent of the total amount of assistance. For industries, we find that 55.67 per cent of the loss to employees came in the industry of boots and shoes and 38.50 per cent in that of leather and leather goods, or 94.17 per cent for the two industries combined. In these same industries, also, 95.86 per cent of the total assistance was given, 80.13 per cent alone being for the industry of leather and leather goods.

In the wholly successful strikes for increase of wages there were engaged or involved during the whole period a total of 10,246 employees. The total wage loss for this number of employees was \$205,888, and the average wage loss to each employee \$20.09. After the strike, however, the daily wage received was, on the average, 15 cents higher, so that to recover the losses incurred during the strike the successful strikers would have to work 134 days at the increased rate. The employees who were engaged in the partly successful strikes for increase of wages numbered 1,946 and suffered a total wage loss of \$27,805. The average wage loss to each employee in these partly successful strikes was \$14.29, the average daily wage gain was 7 cents, and to recover the amount of wages lost to each employee would take 204 days.

\$403,334. In this connection, the United States Commissioner of Labor states that "naturally, societies formed for the assistance of strikers and those suffering from lockouts hesitated to report the sums expended by them in aid of strikes, and the sum stated is indicative of the truth, but probably not the whole truth."

The distribution of the employees' loss and assistance by years and industries is shown for strikes in the following table :

Employees' Loss and Assistance on account of Strikes—1881-1886.

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.							
EMPLOYEES' LOSS		EMPLOYEES' ASSISTANCE		Amount		Percentages	
Amount	Percentages	Amount	Percentages	Amount	Percentages	Amount	Percentages
				Years.			
				Industries.			
				Totals,			
				Boots and shoes,			
				Building trades,			
				Carpeting,			
				Clothing,			
				Cotton and woolen goods,			
				Cotton goods,			
				Furniture,			
				Glass,			
				Leather and leather goods,			
				Machines and machinery,			
				Metals and metallic goods,			
				Rubber goods,			
				Stone quarrying and cutting,			
				Tobacco,			
				Transportation,			
				Woolen goods,			
				Other industries,			
				Totals,			
\$50,779	1.21	\$12,265	4.60	\$4,200,489	100.00	\$266,708	100.00
941,183	22.41	14,007	5.25				
78,090	1.86	6,735	2.53				
691,416	16.46	36,024	13.51				
1,053,499	25.08	42,149	15.80				
1,385,622	32.98	155,528	58.31				
\$1,623,530	38.65	\$162,293	60.85				
246,916	5.88	6,055	1.90				
106,000	2.52	1,950	0.73				
73,590	1.75	7,030	2.64				
822,990	19.59	10,500	3.94				
635,550	15.13	27,866	10.45				
40,682	0.96	1,400	0.53				
68,605	1.63	5,734	2.15				
102,579	2.44	18,598	6.10				
15,000	0.36	3,000	1.12				
178,494	4.25	2,010	0.75				
145,446	3.46	3,400	1.27				
25,189	0.60	8,215	3.08				
36,862	0.88	65	0.02				
11,495	0.27	—	—				
23,476	0.56	150	0.06				
44,805	1.07	14,442	5.41				
\$4,200,489	100.00	\$266,708	100.00				

Of the total loss to employees involved in strikes, \$3,081,870, or 73.37 per cent, was incurred by employees in three industries, namely, boots and shoes, cotton and woolen goods, and cotton goods, \$1,623,530 of this amount being for boots and shoes. The assistance rendered to employees on strike in the industry of boots and shoes amounted to \$162,293, or 60.85 per cent of the total amount of assistance received in all the industries.

The distribution for lockouts, on a similar basis, is as follows :

In 42 establishments the lockouts were against demand for discharge of non-union employes, but failed in all the establishments. In 58 establishments the lockouts were against union men and in 98.28 per cent of the establishments the lockouts succeeded.

In regard to the money losses sustained by employes and employers on account of the strikes and lockouts, the United States Commissioner of Labor says :

The losses of the employes and of the employers afford material for much reflection. These losses, in most cases, were, to a certain extent at least, only temporary, for in business in which the average working time is, say, only from 200 to 250 days a year, a season of general or partial idleness, as, for instance, by reason of a strike, may be, and usually is, followed by a season of unusual activity, and by working 300 or 310 days the following year both employer and employed may recover the losses occasioned by a strike of six or seven weeks' duration; and it should be remembered that in nearly all cases in which a strike lasts more than a few days any computation of wage loss, based on the number of employes, their average wages, and the number of working days the strike lasted, would probably be too high, if there are many elements tending to reduce the loss below the figures obtained by such a computation, as, for instance, the ordinary percentage of loss from sickness, voluntary lay-offs, running slack time, etc. An examination of the tables will show that the losses there given are quite generally less than what would be produced by such a mathematical calculation. So, also, in summarizing losses and assistance by years, the figures given cannot represent absolute accuracy for a given year, because a considerable number of strikes begin in one year and end in another; but the entire loss and assistance are placed in the year in which the strike began. These differences, however, may to a certain extent balance each other, and the reported results thus be nearly accurate.

The loss to employes for the whole period on account of strikes was \$4,200,489, and on account of lockouts \$952,310, making a total wage loss of \$5,152,799. The average loss to each establishment was \$4,512, and \$54 to each person involved. The assistance rendered to employes involved in strikes and lockouts, so far as ascertained, amounted to \$266,708 for strikes and \$136,626 for lockouts, making a combined total of

pages 62 and 63 for lockouts. From the aggregate showings, without regard to years or industries, we derive two tables giving the percentages of establishments having strikes or lockouts that succeeded, partly, or failed, for the principal causes or objects only. The first table, relating to strikes, follows :

Percentages of Establishments having Strikes that Succeeded, etc., for Principal Causes or Objects — 1881-1886.

CAUSES OR OBJECTS.				
Number of Establishments	Succeeded	Partly Succeeded	Failed	PERCENTAGES OF ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING STRIKES THAT —
40	100.00	—	—	—
6	66.67	—	—	33.33
62	20.97	6.45	—	72.58
18	—	—	—	100.00
7	14.29	—	—	85.71
7	67.14	—	—	42.86
5	100.00	—	—	16.32
351	72.65	10.83	—	16.52
5	60.00	20.00	—	20.00
425	0.24	96.94	—	2.82
8	37.50	—	—	100.00
55	40.00	8.64	—	56.36
995	35.28	45.93	—	18.79

In 425 establishments the strikes were for a reduction of hours and in 96.94 per cent of these establishments the strikes succeeded partly and in 0.24 per cent only, the strikes were wholly successful. In 351 establishments the strikes were for an increase of wages and in 72.65 per cent of these establishments the strikes succeeded and in 10.83 per cent partly succeeded.

The second table, relating to lockouts, is as follows :

Percentages of Establishments having Lockouts that Succeeded, etc., for Principal Causes or Objects of Lockouts — 1881-1886.

CAUSES OR OBJECTS.				
Number of Establishments	Succeeded	Partly Succeeded	Failed	PERCENTAGES OF ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING LOCKOUTS THAT —
42	—	—	—	100.00
4	50.00	—	—	60.00
58	98.28	—	—	1.72
16	25.00	—	—	75.00
24	100.00	—	—	—
3	33.33	—	—	33.33
147	59.86	0.68	—	39.46

Against demand for discharge of non-union employees,
 Against demand for increase of wages,
 Against union men,
 To enforce reduction of wages,
 To resist strike for increase of wages in another establishment,
 Other causes,
 Totals,

Results of Lockouts for Employees—1881-1886. BY YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN LOCKOUTS THAT—					
YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	SUCCEEDED		SUCCEEDED PARTLY		FAILED
	Number	Percentages	Number	Percentages	
	Number	Percentages	Number	Percentages	
Years.					
1883, 1884, 1885, 1886,	132	100.00	—	—	100.00
	1,285	100.00	—	—	—
	5,213	44.56	300	2.66	6,186
	6,630	46.27	300	2.10	7,598
Total,	6,630		300		7,598
Industries.					
Boots and shoes,	3,962	35.14	—	—	7,123
Building trades,	700	100.00	300	100.00	—
Food preparations,	—	—	—	—	—
Leather and leather goods,	1,530	82.45	—	—	125
Woolen goods,	425	100.00	—	—	—
Other industries,	13	7.98	—	—	150
Total,	6,630	46.27	300	2.10	7,598
	51.63				51.63

There were 14,328 employees locked out during the whole period, and of this number 6,630, or 46.27 per cent, were involved in lockouts that succeeded, that is, the employers gained the point for which the lockouts were started. The employees involved in lockouts that failed numbered 7,398 and represented 51.63 per cent of all the employees locked out, while 300 employees, or 2.10 per cent, were involved in lockouts that succeeded partly.

As a means of ready comparison, we bring forward a table the percentages showing the general results of strikes and lockouts, considered both on the basis of establishments and of employees.

RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.					PERCENTAGES	
					On Basis of	
					Establishments	On Basis of Employees
Succeeded, Succeeded partly, Failed,	Strikes.	.	.	.	35.28	34.73
		.	.	.	45.83	18.11
		.	.	.	18.79	62.16
Succeeded, Succeeded partly, Failed,	Lockouts.	.	.	.	69.86	46.27
		.	.	.	0.68	2.10
		.	.	.	39.46	51.63

The causes or objects of strikes and lockouts are summarized, both by years and industries, on pages 50-55 for strikes and

Results of Lockouts for Establishments—1881-1886. By Years
AND INDUSTRIES.

ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING LOCKOUTS THAT—					
YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.			SUCCEEDED		
Years.	Number	Percentages	SUCCEEDED PARTLY		FAILED
			Number	Percentages	
1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, Totals.	2 12 74 88	100.00 100.00 61.16 69.86	— — 1 1	— — 0.82 0.68	100.00 — 46 54
Boots and shoes, Building trades, Clothing, Leather and leather goods, Tobacco, Other industries, Totals.	28 — — 67 1 2 88	34.15 — — 98.28 60.00 66.67 69.86	— — — — — — 1	— — — — — — 0.68	65.85 — — 100.00 — — — 54
1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, Totals.	12 — — 46 58	100.00 — — 38.02 39.46	— — — — — — 1	— — — — — — 0.68	65.85 — — 33.33 39.46

There were 88 establishments involved in lockouts which were successful, these establishments representing 59.86 per cent of all the establishments. In 58 establishments, or 39.46 per cent, the lockouts failed in their purpose, and in one only, or 0.68 per cent, the lockout succeeded partly. In 1883 the lockouts failed in all the establishments, and in 1884 and 1885 the lockouts were successful in all cases. In 1886 the lockouts succeeded in 61.16 per cent of the establishments and failed in 38.02 per cent, there being one establishment, or 0.82 per cent, in which the lockout succeeded partly. In the industry of boots and shoes, the lockouts succeeded in 34.15 per cent of the establishments and failed in 65.85 per cent. In the industry of leather and leather goods, the lockouts were successful in 57 out of 58 establishments involved, representing 98.28 per cent that succeeded.

Considering the results of strikes and lockouts on the basis of employes involved, we have the following statement concerning strikes, by years and industries :

AND INDUSTRIES.

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.		ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING STRIKES THAT—					
		SUCCEEDED		SUCCEEDED PARTLY		FAILED	
Number	Percentages	Number	Percentages	Number	Percentages	Number	Percentages
1881,	15	42.86	12	34.28	8	22.86	
1882,	66	84.02	1	1.28	11	14.10	
1883,	19	67.65	1	3.08	13	39.39	
1884,	12	26.09	1	2.17	33	71.74	
1885,	69	71.14	4	4.12	24	24.74	
1886,	170	24.08	438	62.04	98	13.88	
Totals,	351	35.28	457	45.93	187	18.79	
Years.							
		Number	Percentages	Number	Percentages	Number	Percentages
1881,	15	42.86	12	34.28	8	22.86	
1882,	66	84.02	1	1.28	11	14.10	
1883,	19	67.65	1	3.08	13	39.39	
1884,	12	26.09	1	2.17	33	71.74	
1885,	69	71.14	4	4.12	24	24.74	
1886,	170	24.08	438	62.04	98	13.88	
Totals,	351	35.28	457	45.93	187	18.79	
Industries.							
		107	62.57	15	8.77	49	28.66
Boots and shoes,	47	9.55	423	83.98	22	4.47	
Building trades,	74	91.87	2	—	4	5.13	
Clothing,	14	27.45	2	3.92	35	68.63	
Cotton goods,	9	46.67	1	6.66	7	46.67	
Leather and leather goods,	25	100.00	2	20.00	6	60.00	
Metals and metallic goods,	22	91.67	—	—	2	8.33	
Stone quarrying and cut-	19	28.36	12	17.91	36	53.73	
ing,	25	—	—	—	—	—	
Shipbuilding, etc.,	22	—	—	—	—	—	
Rubber goods,	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Tobacco,	19	—	—	—	—	—	
Other industries,	22	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals,	351	—	—	—	—	—	

Establishments Closed by Strikes and Lockouts—1881-1886.
By Years and Industries.

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	STRIKES		LOCKOUTS	
	Number of Establishments Closed	Percentage of Establishments Closed	Number of Establishments Closed	Percentage of Establishments Closed
Years.	1881	27	77.14	-
	1882	67	85.90	-
	1883	21	63.64	100.00
	1884	27	58.70	60.00
	1885	75	77.32	100.00
	1886	570	80.74	62.07
	Totals,	787	79.10	59.86
	Industries.			
	Boots and shoes,	113	66.08	98.78
	Building trades,	478	87.15	100.00
	Clothing,	47	60.26	100.00
	Cotton goods,	26	50.98	-
	Leather and leather goods,	8	63.83	1.72
	Metal and metallic goods,	13	43.83	-
	Rubber goods,	10	100.00	-
	Shipbuilding, etc.,	25	100.00	-
	Stone quarrying and cutting,	21	87.50	-
	Tobacco,	24	75.00	100.00
	Other industries,	22	32.84	66.67
	Totals,	787	79.10	59.86

Of the 995 establishments involved in strikes, 787, or 79.10 per cent, were closed temporarily, the aggregate number of days closed being 19,291 and the average number of days 24.5. The average duration of the strikes, as a whole, was 30.7 days.

Of the 147 establishments involved in lockouts, 88, or 59.86 per cent, were closed in the aggregate 3,076 days, or an average stoppage of 35.0 days to an establishment. The average duration of the lockouts was 76.6 days.

The number and percentages of establishments closed for particular years and industries are given in the table above, and the information concerning aggregate and average days is drawn from the summaries on pages 46-49 for strikes and pages 60 and 61 for lockouts.

The results of strikes, so far as the establishment is concerned, are summarized by years and industries, as follows :

Establishments in which Strikes and Lockouts were Ordered by Organizations — 1881-1886. By Years and Industries.

YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.		STRIKES				LOCKOUTS			
Years.	Total Establishments in which Strikes were ordered by Labor	Number	Percent	Involved	Total Establishments in which Lockouts were ordered by Organizations	Number	Percent	Involved	Total Establishments in which Lockouts were ordered by Organizations
1881.	35	4	11.43	11.43	—	—	—	—	—
1882.	28	28	35.90	78.79	12	12	100.00	12	100.00
1883.	33	26	78.79	82.47	12	12	100.00	12	100.00
1884.	46	25	54.35	82.47	12	12	100.00	12	100.00
1885.	97	80	82.47	92.35	121	121	91.74	135	91.84
1886.	706	652	92.35	81.91	147	147	91.84	135	91.84
Totals.	995	815	81.91	81.91	147	135	91.84	135	91.84
Industries.									
Boots and shoes.	171	161	94.15	94.15	82	77	93.90	77	93.90
Building trades.	492	459	93.29	93.29	1	1	100.00	1	100.00
Clothing.	78	76	97.44	97.44	1	1	100.00	1	100.00
Cotton goods.	61	11	21.87	21.87	—	—	—	—	—
Leather and leather goods.	15	10	66.67	66.67	68	67	98.28	67	98.28
Metals and metallic goods.	30	3	10.00	10.00	—	—	—	—	—
Rubber goods.	10	2	20.00	20.00	—	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding, etc.	25	20	80.00	80.00	—	—	—	—	—
Stone quarrying and cutting.	24	3	12.50	12.50	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco.	32	32	100.00	100.00	2	2	—	2	—
Other industries.	67	38	56.72	56.72	3	3	—	3	—
Totals.	995	815	81.91	81.91	147	135	91.84	135	91.84

The general results show for strikes 815 establishments in all, or 81.91 per cent of the whole number of establishments, in which strikes were ordered by labor organizations, and for lockouts 135 establishments out of a total of 147, or 91.84 per cent, in which lockouts were ordered by combinations of managers. Notable exceptions to the general result for strikes are seen for the years 1881 and 1882 and for the industries of cotton goods, metals and metallic goods, rubber goods, and stone quarrying and cutting. The details by years and industries are given in the table just presented.

The greater part of the establishments were closed temporarily on account of being involved in strikes and lockouts, the number and percentages by years and industries being given in the following table :

Distribution by Sex of Employees Involved in Strikes and Lockouts—
1881-1886. BY INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRIES.		Employed and Engaged	Involved	PERCENTAGES OF —				
				Males	Females			
<i>Strikes.</i>			22,868	74.33	25.67			
			7,568	100.00	—			
			3,622	33.05	66.95			
			2,480	49.44	50.56			
			5,765	44.64	55.36			
			17,086	44.11	55.89			
			872	88.53	11.47			
			963	92.76	7.24			
			1,452	99.93	0.07			
			4,179	99.62	0.38			
			6,728	65.32	34.68			
			1,017	58.21	41.79			
			2,616	100.00	—			
			3,958	76.50	23.50			
<i>Lockouts.</i>			81,054	67.72	32.28			
			11,085	71.07	28.93			
			300	100.00	—			
			700	100.00	—			
			1,655	100.00	—			
			426	58.82	41.18			
			163	37.42	62.58			
			14,328	75.68	24.32			
			Totals,			Boots and shoes,		
						Building trades,		
						Clothing,		
						Carpeting,		
						Cotton and woolen goods,		
						Cotton goods,		
Furniture,								
Glass,								
Leather and leather goods,								
Metals and metallic goods,								
Rubber goods,								
Tobacco,								
Transportation,								
Other industries,								
Totals,			Boots and shoes,					
			Building trades,					
			Food preparations,					
			Leather and leather goods,					
			Woolen goods,					
			Other industries,					
			Totals,					

For strikes we find that the employees in the building trades and transportation were all males; in leather and leather goods, and metals and metallic goods they were nearly all males, or 99.93 per cent and 99.62 per cent, respectively, while for glass 92.76 per cent were males. In furniture, also, 88.53 per cent were males. The females predominated in the industries of carpeting, cotton and woolen goods, and cotton goods, while for clothing the sexes were very evenly divided.

Considering lockouts by industries, we find that in building trades, food preparations, and leather and leather goods the employees were all males, while in boots and shoes 71.07 per cent were males.

The number and percentages of establishments in which strikes and lockouts were ordered by organizations are shown by years and industries as follows:

in strikes were in the industry called boots and shoes and 21.08 per cent in cotton goods, these two industries comprising very nearly one-half of all the employees. Of the whole number of employees locked out, 77.37 per cent were connected with the industry of boots and shoes and 11.55 per cent with leather and leather goods.

The distribution by sex of the employees involved in strikes and lockouts is shown for each year by percentages, as follows :

Distribution by Sex of Employees Involved in Strikes and Lockouts—1881-1886. By Years.

YEARS.	Strikes		Lockouts	
	Percentages of—		Employees	
	Engaged and Involved	Males	Locked	Out
1881,	2,344	79.39	20.61	—
1882,	12,239	62.92	37.08	—
1883,	3,283	54.61	45.39	1,212
1884,	11,698	49.81	50.19	98.48
1885,	21,176	70.23	29.75	60.81
1886,	30,414	73.23	24.77	78.71
Total,	81,054	67.72	32.28	14,328
				75.68
				24.32

Of the employees involved in strikes during the whole six years, 67.72 per cent were males and 32.28 per cent, the females. In 1881 the males constituted 79.39 per cent, the highest percentage, and in 1884 only 49.81 per cent, the lowest percentage.

Of the number of employees involved in lockouts during the whole period, 75.68 per cent were males and 24.32 per cent were females. In 1884 all but 1.52 per cent of the employees locked out in that year were males, that is, 98.48 per cent.

The distribution by sex of employees in the various industries presents several interesting points, as indicated in the following table :

Recover Loss in Wages during Strikes.

DAYS REQUIRED AT PER CENT OF INCREASE SHOWN							Duration of Strikes (days)
8 per cent	9 per cent	10 per cent	12½ per cent	15 per cent	20 per cent	25 per cent	
12.5	11.1	10.0	8.0	6.7	5.0	4.0	1
25.0	22.2	20.0	16.0	13.3	10.0	8.0	2
37.5	33.3	30.0	24.0	20.0	15.0	12.0	3
50.0	44.4	40.0	32.0	26.7	20.0	16.0	4
62.5	55.6	50.0	40.0	33.3	25.0	20.0	5
75.0	66.7	60.0	48.0	40.0	30.0	24.0	6
87.5	77.8	70.0	56.0	46.7	35.0	28.0	7
100.0	88.9	80.0	64.0	53.3	40.0	32.0	8
112.5	100.0	90.0	72.0	60.0	45.0	36.0	9
125.0	111.1	100.0	80.0	66.7	50.0	40.0	10
137.5	122.2	110.0	88.0	73.3	55.0	44.0	11
150.0	133.3	120.0	96.0	80.0	60.0	48.0	12
162.5	144.4	130.0	104.0	86.7	65.0	52.0	13
175.0	155.6	140.0	112.0	93.3	70.0	56.0	14
187.5	166.7	150.0	120.0	100.0	75.0	60.0	15
200.0	177.8	160.0	128.0	106.7	80.0	64.0	16
212.5	188.9	170.0	136.0	113.3	85.0	68.0	17
225.0	200.0	180.0	144.0	120.0	90.0	72.0	18
237.5	211.1	190.0	152.0	126.7	95.0	76.0	19
250.0	222.2	200.0	160.0	133.3	100.0	80.0	20
262.5	233.3	210.0	168.0	140.0	105.0	84.0	21
275.0	244.4	220.0	176.0	146.7	110.0	88.0	22
287.5	255.6	230.0	184.0	153.3	115.0	92.0	23
300.0	266.7	240.0	192.0	160.0	120.0	96.0	24
312.5	277.8	250.0	200.0	166.7	125.0	100.0	25
325.0	288.9	260.0	208.0	173.3	130.0	104.0	26
337.5	300.0	270.0	216.0	180.0	135.0	108.0	27
350.0	311.1	280.0	224.0	186.7	140.0	112.0	28
362.5	322.2	290.0	232.0	193.3	145.0	116.0	29
375.0	333.3	300.0	240.0	200.0	150.0	120.0	30
387.5	344.4	310.0	248.0	206.7	155.0	124.0	31
400.0	355.6	320.0	256.0	213.3	160.0	128.0	32
412.5	366.7	330.0	264.0	220.0	165.0	132.0	33
425.0	377.8	340.0	272.0	226.7	170.0	136.0	34
437.5	388.9	350.0	280.0	233.3	175.0	140.0	35
450.0	400.0	360.0	288.0	240.0	180.0	144.0	36
462.5	411.1	370.0	296.0	246.7	185.0	148.0	37
475.0	422.2	380.0	304.0	253.3	190.0	152.0	38
487.5	433.3	390.0	312.0	260.0	195.0	156.0	39
500.0	444.4	400.0	320.0	266.7	200.0	160.0	40
512.5	455.6	410.0	328.0	273.3	205.0	164.0	41
525.0	466.7	420.0	336.0	280.0	210.0	168.0	42
537.5	477.8	430.0	344.0	286.7	215.0	172.0	43
550.0	488.9	440.0	352.0	293.3	220.0	176.0	44
562.5	500.0	450.0	360.0	300.0	225.0	180.0	45
575.0	511.1	460.0	368.0	306.7	230.0	184.0	46
587.5	522.2	470.0	376.0	313.3	235.0	188.0	47
600.0	533.3	480.0	384.0	320.0	240.0	192.0	48
612.5	544.4	490.0	392.0	326.7	245.0	196.0	49
625.0	555.6	500.0	400.0	333.3	250.0	200.0	50
637.5	566.7	510.0	408.0	340.0	255.0	204.0	51
650.0	577.8	520.0	416.0	346.7	260.0	208.0	52
662.5	588.9	530.0	424.0	353.3	265.0	212.0	53
675.0	600.0	540.0	432.0	360.0	270.0	216.0	54
687.5	611.1	550.0	440.0	366.7	275.0	220.0	55
700.0	622.2	560.0	448.0	373.3	280.0	224.0	56
712.5	633.3	570.0	456.0	380.0	285.0	228.0	57
725.0	644.4	580.0	464.0	386.7	290.0	232.0	58
737.5	655.6	590.0	472.0	393.3	295.0	236.0	59
750.0	666.7	600.0	480.0	400.0	300.0	240.0	60
875.0	777.8	700.0	560.0	466.7	350.0	280.0	70
1,000.0	888.9	800.0	640.0	533.3	400.0	320.0	80
1,125.0	1,000.0	900.0	720.0	600.0	450.0	360.0	90
1,250.0	1,111.1	1,000.0	800.0	666.7	500.0	400.0	100
2,000.0	2,222.2	2,000.0	1,600.0	1,333.3	1,000.0	800.0	200
3,750.0	3,333.3	3,000.0	2,400.0	2,000.0	1,500.0	1,200.0	300

The loss to employers by reason of strikes and lockouts aggregated, for the entire period, \$1,970,881 on account of strikes and \$550,675 on account of lockouts, the total loss for both strikes and lockouts being \$2,521,556. As stated by the United States Commissioner of Labor, "to some extent this loss as given for employers was an actual, immediate loss; but as to its permanency it was, to some extent, of a more fictitious nature than the loss to employes, for reasons that will readily suggest themselves. No facts could be ascertained, and no intelligent estimate formed, concerning the losses to individuals indirectly related to establishments in which strikes or lockouts have occurred; in other words, concerning the indirect effect of strikes and lockouts on the commercial interests of the country."

The distribution of employers' loss by years is as follows:

Employers' Loss on account of Strikes and Lockouts—1881-1886.
BY YEARS.

YEARS.	STRIKES		LOCKOUTS	
	Amount	Percentages	Amount	Percentages
1881,	\$39,235	1.99	-	-
1882,	524,245	26.60	-	-
1883,	27,720	1.41	\$5,000	0.91
1884,	139,380	7.07	5,000	0.91
1885,	552,885	17.90	3,875	0.70
1886,	887,416	45.03	536,800	97.48
Totals,	\$1,970,881	100.00	\$550,675	100.00

Of the total loss to employers on account of strikes, 45.03 per cent was in 1886, 17.90 per cent in 1885, and 26.60 per cent in 1882, while for lockouts 97.48 per cent of the whole loss was in 1886.

The presentation by industries is shown as follows:

Employers' Loss on account of Strikes and Lockouts—1881-1886.
BY INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRIES.	Amount	Percentages
<i>Strikes.</i>		
Boots and shoes,	\$478,519	24.28
Building trades,	428,080	21.77
Carpeting,	90,000	4.57
Clothing,	20,500	1.04
Cotton and woollen goods,	505,000	25.62
Cotton goods,	74,177	3.76
Glass,	23,425	1.29
Leather and leather goods,	22,900	1.16
Machines and machinery,	30,000	1.52
Metals and metallic goods,	46,500	2.36
Rubber goods,	141,000	7.15
Silk goods,	8,000	0.41
Tobacco,	19,270	0.98
Woollen goods,	23,800	1.21
Other industries,	56,710	2.88
Totals,	\$1,970,881	100.00
<i>Lockouts.</i>		
Boots and shoes,	\$132,025	23.98
Building trades,	300,000	54.48
Food preparations,	40,000	7.26
Leather and leather goods,	57,100	10.37
Tobacco,	3,600	0.65
Woollen goods,	17,500	3.18
Other industries,	450	0.08
Totals,	\$550,675	100.00

The employers' loss on account of strikes occurred mainly in three industries, namely, boots and shoes, building trades, and cotton and woollen goods. The aggregate loss in these industries was \$1,412,599 and constituted 71.67 per cent of the total loss. In two of these industries, also, boots and shoes and building trades, the employers' loss as the result of lockouts was largely centred, representing 78.46 per cent of the whole loss.

The next two tables present a general summary for strikes and lockouts by years and industries, expressed in percentages only. The results have been drawn from the preceding analysis tables and are brought forward into one table as indicating concisely the general results of the investigation.

General Summary for Strikes by Years and

[In the columns headed "Establishments Engaged in Strikes," "Employees Engaged and the percentages indicate a distribution by years and industries, while in the remaining columns

	YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	Estab- lishments Engaged in Strikes	Establish- ments in which Strikes were Or- dered by Labor Organiza- tions	Estab- lishments Closed	ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING STRIKES THAT —		
					Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Partly	Failed
	<i>Years.</i>						
1	1881,	3.52	11.43	77.14	42.86	34.28	22.86
2	1882,	7.84	35.90	85.90	84.62	1.28	14.10
3	1883,	3.32	78.79	63.64	57.58	3.03	39.39
4	1884,	4.62	54.35	58.70	26.09	2.17	71.74
5	1885,	9.75	82.47	77.32	71.14	4.12	24.74
6	1886,	70.95	92.35	80.74	24.08	62.04	13.88
7	Totals,	100.00	81.91	79.10	35.28	45.93	18.79
	<i>Industries.</i>						
8	Boots and shoes,	17.19	94.15	66.08	62.57	8.77	28.66
9	Building trades,	49.45	93.29	97.15	9.55	85.98	4.47
10	Carpeting,	0.30	33.33	100.00	—	33.33	66.67
11	Clothing,	7.84	97.44	60.26	94.87	—	5.13
12	Cotton and woollen goods, .	0.20	—	100.00	50.00	—	50.00
13	Cotton goods,	5.13	21.57	50.98	27.45	3.92	68.63
14	Leather and leather goods, .	1.51	66.67	53.33	46.67	6.66	46.67
15	Metals and metallic goods, .	3.01	10.00	43.33	30.00	3.33	66.67
16	Rubber goods,	1.00	20.00	100.00	20.00	20.00	60.00
17	Shipbuilding, etc.,	2.51	80.00	100.00	100.00	—	—
18	Stone quarrying and cut- ting,	2.41	12.50	87.50	91.67	—	8.33
19	Tobacco,	3.22	100.00	75.00	78.13	3.12	18.75
20	Transportation,	0.80	50.00	25.00	25.00	—	75.00
21	Other industries,	5.43	61.11	27.78	29.63	20.37	50.00
22	Totals,	100.00	81.91	79.10	35.28	45.93	18.79

General Summary for Lockouts by Years and

[In the columns headed "Establishments Involved in Lockouts," "Employees Locked Out," cate a distribution by years and industries, while in the remaining columns the percentages

	YEARS AND INDUSTRIES.	Estab- lishments Involved in Lock- outs	Establish- ments in which Lockouts were Ordered by Organ- izations	Estab- lishments Closed	ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING LOCK- OUTS THAT —		
					Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Partly	Failed
	<i>Years.</i>						
1	1883,	8.16	100.00	100.00	—	—	100.00
2	1884,	1.36	—	50.00	100.00	—	—
3	1885,	8.16	100.00	100.00	100.00	—	—
4	1886,	82.32	91.74	52.07	61.16	0.82	38.02
5	Totals,	100.00	91.84	59.86	59.86	0.68	39.46
	<i>Industries.</i>						
6	Boots and shoes,	55.78	93.90	98.78	34.15	—	65.85
7	Building trades,	0.68	100.00	100.00	—	100.00	—
8	Food preparations,	0.68	—	—	100.00	—	—
9	Leather and leather goods, .	39.46	98.28	1.72	98.28	—	1.72
10	Tobacco,	1.36	—	100.00	50.00	—	50.00
11	Woollen goods,	0.68	—	100.00	100.00	—	—
12	Other industries,	1.36	—	100.00	—	—	100.00
13	Totals,	100.00	91.84	59.86	59.86	0.68	39.46

Industries — 1881-1886. PERCENTAGES.

Involved in Strikes," "Employees' Loss," "Employees' Assistance," and "Employers' Loss," the percentages indicate results as regards *each* year and *each* industry.]

Employees Engaged and Involved in Strikes	EMPLOYEES ENGAGED AND INVOLVED IN STRIKES THAT —			Employees' Loss	Employees' Assistance	Employers' Loss	
	Succeeded	Succeeded Partly	Failed				
2.89	33.96	13.69	52.35	1.21	4.60	1.99	1
15.10	33.07	6.54	60.39	22.41	5.25	26.60	2
4.05	11.03	2.92	86.05	1.86	2.53	1.41	3
14.31	21.14	0.17	78.69	16.46	13.51	7.07	4
26.13	50.09	11.79	38.12	25.08	15.80	17.90	5
37.52	32.49	22.66	44.85	32.98	58.31	45.03	6
100.00	34.73	13.11	52.16	100.00	100.00	100.00	7
28.21	59.38	5.85	34.77	38.65	60.85	24.28	8
9.34	12.99	84.91	2.10	5.88	1.90	21.77	9
4.47	-	19.33	80.67	2.52	0.73	4.57	10
3.06	93.27	-	6.73	1.75	2.64	1.04	11
7.10	8.69	-	91.31	19.59	3.94	25.62	12
21.08	17.64	1.04	81.32	15.13	10.45	3.76	13
1.79	34.71	3.38	61.91	2.44	5.10	1.16	14
5.16	42.35	0.41	57.24	4.25	0.75	2.36	15
8.30	22.98	26.26	50.76	3.46	1.27	7.16	16
0.23	100.00	-	-	0.14	-	0.05	17
0.74	95.82	-	4.18	0.60	0.02	0.07	18
1.25	62.14	0.59	37.27	0.88	3.08	0.98	19
3.10	43.72	-	56.28	0.27	-	0.25	20
6.17	28.92	2.92	68.16	4.44	9.27	6.93	21
100.00	34.73	13.11	52.16	100.00	100.00	100.00	22

Industries — 1881-1886. PERCENTAGES.

"Employees' Loss," "Employees' Assistance," and "Employers' Loss," the percentages indicate results as regards *each* year and *each* industry.]

Employees Locked Out	EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN LOCKOUTS THAT —			Employees' Loss	Employees' Assistance	Employers' Loss	
	Succeeded	Succeeded Partly	Failed				
8.46	-	-	100.00	10.83	-	0.91	1
0.92	100.00	-	-	1.82	0.73	0.91	2
8.97	100.00	-	-	1.06	-	0.70	3
51.65	44.56	2.56	52.88	86.29	99.27	97.48	4
100.00	46.27	2.10	51.63	100.00	100.00	100.00	5
77.37	35.74	-	64.26	55.67	15.73	23.98	6
2.09	-	100.00	-	2.62	1.90	54.48	7
4.88	100.00	-	-	1.54	1.61	7.26	8
11.55	92.45	-	7.55	38.50	80.13	10.37	9
0.64	14.15	-	85.87	0.42	0.56	0.65	10
2.97	100.00	-	-	1.20	-	3.18	11
0.50	-	-	100.00	0.05	0.07	0.08	12
100.00	46.27	2.10	51.63	100.00	100.00	100.00	13

For the convenience of persons who may be interested in the results for strikes and lockouts in certain localities, the

Principal Results for Strikes by Cities and Towns — 1881-1886.

	THE STATE, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	Estab- lishments Engaged in Strikes	Establish- ments in which Strikes were Or- dered by Labor Or- ganiza- tions	Estab- lishments Closed	ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING STRIKES THAT —		
					Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Partly	Failed
1	THE STATE.	995	815	787	351	457	187
2	Abington,	2	2	1	1	-	1
3	Adams,	1	-	1	-	-	1
4	Amesbury,	1	-	1	1	-	-
5	Beverly,	2	2	2	-	-	2
6	Blackstone,	3	2	3	-	1	2
7	Boston,	555	524	511	127	413	15
8	Bridgewater,	1	1	1	-	-	1
9	Brockton,	43	42	41	41	-	2
10	Brookfield,	2	2	-	1	-	1
11	CAMBRIDGE,	7	5	4	4	2	1
12	Canton,	1	-	1	1	-	-
13	CHELSEA,	3	3	1	-	-	3
14	Cheshire,	1	1	-	-	-	1
15	Clarksburg,	1	-	1	-	-	1
16	Clinton,	3	1	1	-	-	3
17	Danvers,	1	-	1	1	-	-
18	Dighton,	1	-	-	-	-	1
19	East Bridgewater,	3	-	1	-	-	3
20	Easthampton,	3	-	2	1	-	2
21	Essex,	1	-	1	-	-	1
22	Fairhaven,	1	1	-	-	-	1
23	FALL RIVER,	59	11	44	29	11	19
24	FITCHBURG,	1	-	-	-	1	-
25	Framingham,	3	-	3	-	1	2
26	Gardner,	1	-	-	-	-	1
27	Georgetown,	1	-	-	-	1	-
28	HAVERHILL,	26	26	10	7	10	9
29	Holbrook,	1	1	-	-	-	1
30	HOLYOKE,	14	13	-	-	-	14
31	Hopkinton,	2	2	-	-	-	2
32	Hudson,	1	1	1	-	-	1
33	Hyde Park,	1	-	1	-	-	1
34	Lanesborough,	1	1	1	1	-	-
35	LAWRENCE,	4	1	2	-	-	4
36	LOWELL,	2	-	1	-	-	2
37	Ludlow,	1	-	-	-	-	1
38	LYNN,	10	9	9	5	1	4
39	Marlborough,	5	5	1	3	1	1
40	Milford,	8	7	3	5	1	2
41	Millbury,	1	-	1	-	-	1
42	Monson,	1	1	-	1	-	-
43	Montague,	2	-	1	-	-	2
44	Natick,	5	2	2	2	-	3
45	NEW BEDFORD,	14	1	9	9	-	5
46	NEWBURYPORT,	1	1	-	-	-	1
47	North Adams,	2	-	2	-	-	2
48	North Brookfield,	1	1	-	-	-	1
49	Peabody,	2	2	-	1	-	1
50	Pittsfield,	1	1	1	1	-	-
51	Plymouth,	2	1	-	-	-	2
52	Quincy,	5	5	2	3	-	-
53	Randolph,	2	2	1	2	-	-
54	Rockland,	4	4	2	1	1	2
55	SALEM,	3	3	2	1	-	2
56	Sandwich,	2	1	1	1	-	1
57	Shelburne,	3	-	1	1	1	1
58	Somerset,	3	-	2	-	-	3
59	Somerset and Wareham,	2	-	2	-	-	2
60	Southborough,	2	2	2	-	-	2
61	South Hadley,	1	-	-	-	-	1
62	Spencer,	21	21	10	16	1	4

principal features are given by cities and towns in the two tables which follow :

Principal Results for Strikes by Cities and Towns—1881-1886.

Employees Engaged and Involved in Strikes	EMPLOYEES ENGAGED AND INVOLVED IN STRIKES THAT—			Employees' Loss	Employees' Assistance	Employers' Loss	
	Succeeded	Succeeded Partly	Failed				
81,054	28,146	10,627	42,281	\$4,200,489	\$266,708	\$1,970,881	1
80	70	-	10	5,129	835	2,000	2
1,700	-	-	1,700	55,000	150	20,000	3
500	500	-	-	22,990	-	5,000	4
400	-	-	400	18,924	-	2,700	5
2,733	-	967	1,766	111,700	2,500	96,500	6
13,416	4,135	6,935	2,346	433,073	24,572	518,575	7
301	-	-	301	25,870	150	15,000	8
6,059	6,018	-	41	444,502	15,042	95,800	9
175	75	-	100	8,250	-	8,040	10
2,067	1,615	145	807	39,262	1,163	38,900	11
350	350	-	-	1,800	-	5,000	12
279	-	-	279	11,500	4,000	14,000	13
12	-	-	12	87	110	500	14
119	-	-	119	14,000	-	20,000	15
1,102	-	-	1,102	43,052	1,000	60,000	16
265	265	-	-	1,092	-	175	17
107	-	-	107	18,000	1,400	8,000	18
177	-	-	177	3,760	-	-	19
781	85	-	696	9,600	400	1,650	20
175	-	-	175	1,270	-	-	21
13	-	-	13	468	280	-	22
9,494	3,034	191	6,269	479,810	26,516	19,730	23
48	-	48	-	89	-	60	24
2,525	-	800	1,725	13,273	-	8,500	25
665	-	-	665	30,000	-	1,000	26
19	-	19	-	223	-	120	27
510	386	50	74	35,274	3,564	22,760	28
19	-	-	19	570	125	-	29
201	-	-	201	1,616	800	3,000	30
51	-	-	51	332	-	500	31
450	-	-	450	10,000	250	2,000	32
250	-	-	250	1,081	-	500	33
32	32	-	-	1,418	-	600	34
5,293	-	-	5,293	901,016	10,511	500,482	35
1,885	-	-	1,885	15,150	100	10,150	36
467	-	-	467	4,209	-	5,000	37
3,224	1,444	800	980	159,054	6,148	67,960	38
490	190	100	200	13,235	1,400	10,700	39
819	255	6	58	3,784	1,222	5,695	40
150	-	-	150	3,500	-	-	41
33	33	-	-	396	-	150	42
120	-	-	120	2,153	-	1,100	43
924	463	-	461	72,007	1,600	14,700	44
2,248	415	-	1,833	46,845	1,430	750	45
70	-	-	70	4,868	300	8,000	46
650	-	-	650	8,122	-	9,000	47
750	-	-	750	105,000	47,000	25,000	48
60	25	-	35	21,183	4,120	300	49
375	375	-	-	20,000	500	8,500	50
174	-	-	174	3,932	-	1,000	51
326	306	-	20	10,781	525	2,285	52
375	375	-	-	13,325	1,050	10,050	53
208	90	14	104	22,950	-	1,500	54
369	300	-	69	36,185	7,920	10,000	55
625	350	-	275	19,262	1,685	1,100	56
309	42	17	250	7,802	-	900	57
459	-	-	459	18,216	-	3,975	58
325	-	-	325	40,894	-	3,000	59
415	-	-	415	16,992	-	10,100	60
99	-	-	99	293	-	300	61
2,252	1,752	35	465	131,429	15,830	47,900	62

Principal Results for Strikes by Cities and Towns—1881-1886—
Concluded.

	THE STATE, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	Estab- lishments Engaged in Strikes	Establish- ments in which Strikes were Or- dered by Labor Organiza- tions	Estab- lishments Closed	ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING STRIKES THAT—		
					Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Partly	Failed
	THE STATE—Con.						
1	SPRINGFIELD,	11	11	10	7	—	4
2	Stoneham,	21	20	18	15	4	2
3	Stoughton,	5	2	4	2	—	3
4	Sturbridge,	1	—	—	—	—	1
5	TAUNTON,	11	1	4	4	1	6
6	Wakefield,	3	—	—	1	—	2
7	Wareham,	3	1	2	1	—	2
8	Wellesley,	1	1	—	—	1	—
9	Westborough,	1	—	—	—	—	1
10	West Brookfield, . .	5	4	2	—	4	1
11	Westfield,	13	13	8	12	—	1
12	Weymouth,	8	7	5	6	1	1
13	Whitman,	4	3	3	4	—	—
14	Winchester,	1	—	1	—	—	1
15	Woburn,	6	2	5	2	—	4
16	WORCESTER,	34	29	31	30	—	4
17	WORCESTER and Spencer,	3	3	3	—	—	3
18	WORCESTER and vicinity,	7	7	—	—	—	7

Principal Results for Lockouts by Cities and Towns—1881-1886.

	THE STATE, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	Estab- lishments Involved in Lock- outs	Establish- ments in which Lockouts were Ordered by Organiza- tions	Estab- lishments Closed	ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING LOCKOUTS THAT—		
					Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Partly	Failed
1	THE STATE.	147	135	88	88	1	58
2	Beverly,	24	24	24	24	—	—
3	Boston,	2	1	2	—	1	1
4	BROCKTON,	42	41	42	—	—	42
5	CAMBRIDGE,	1	—	—	1	—	—
6	Groveland,	1	—	1	1	—	—
7	LOWELL,	1	—	1	—	—	1
8	LYNN,	1	—	1	1	—	—
9	Marblehead,	12	12	12	—	—	12
10	Marlborough,	2	—	2	2	—	—
11	Milford,	1	—	—	1	—	—
12	Natick,	1	—	1	1	—	—
13	Rockland,	1	—	1	—	—	1
14	SALEM, Peabody, and Stone- ham,	57	57	—	57	—	—
15	SPRINGFIELD,	1	—	1	—	—	1

The number of establishments affected by strikes and lockouts in the States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania constituted 74.84 per cent of all the estab-

*Principal Results for Strikes by Cities and Towns — 1881-1886 —
Concluded.*

Employés Engaged and Involved in Strikes	EMPLOYÉS ENGAGED AND INVOLVED IN STRIKES THAT —			Employés' Loss	Employés' Assistance	Employers' Loss	
	Succeeded	Succeeded Partly	Failed				
645	343	-	302	\$11,368	\$2,568	\$8,500	1
1,011	765	192	54	32,769	8	11,284	2
458	217	-	241	5,029	-	3,600	3
135	-	-	135	1,000	-	300	4
8,123	1,319	130	1,674	62,354	3,900	51,800	5
325	125	-	200	3,825	200	-	6
338	13	-	325	37,615	-	7,025	7
30	-	30	-	1,600	-	150	8
20	-	-	20	50	-	-	9
143	-	128	15	1,457	-	650	10
276	201	-	75	23,260	5,006	10,030	11
811	562	20	239	27,239	-	15,000	12
309	309	-	-	3,490	-	2,375	13
195	-	-	195	20,000	-	10,000	14
940	265	-	675	13,813	-	5,400	15
1,598	1,057	-	536	81,049	1,880	25,700	16
676	-	-	676	181,648	18,720	23,500	17
1,957	-	-	1,957	247,325	50,248	65,500	18

Principal Results for Lockouts by Cities and Towns — 1881-1886.

Employés Locked Out	EMPLOYÉS INVOLVED IN LOCKOUTS THAT —			Employés' Loss	Employés' Assistance	Employers' Loss	
	Succeeded	Succeeded Partly	Failed				
14,328	6,630	300	7,398	\$952,310	\$136,626	\$550,675	1
2,570	2,570	-	-	99,173	-	20,825	2
330	-	300	30	25,100	2,700	300,150	3
5,911	-	-	5,911	281,482	20,500	83,200	4
700	700	-	-	14,700	2,200	40,000	5
425	425	-	-	11,424	-	17,500	6
125	-	-	125	4,850	175	2,000	7
255	255	-	-	21,300	-	10,000	8
1,212	-	-	1,212	103,140	-	5,000	9
1,018	1,018	-	-	7,990	17	8,000	10
62	62	-	-	3,348	992	5,000	11
70	70	-	-	14,000	-	-	12
41	-	-	41	359	-	300	13
1,530	1,530	-	-	361,744	109,297	55,100	14
79	-	-	79	3,700	745	3,600	15

lishments in the country engaged in strikes and 89.48 per cent of all the establishments involved in lockouts. In these same States, also, the number of employés engaged and involved in

strikes and lockouts represented 75.27 per cent of all the employes engaged and involved in strikes and 81.55 per cent of all the employes involved in lockouts.

Taking the Census of 1880 as the basis, these five States contain 49 per cent of all the manufacturing establishments in the United States, and employ 58 per cent of all the capital invested in manufacturing industries.

A brief summary of the results for strikes and lockouts in these five States, as drawn from the general report covering the whole country, is of interest and is necessary to a comprehensive view of the results for this State as compared with the results for other parts of the United States.

The first table presented shows the distribution over the five States named and in other parts of the United States of the establishments and employes involved in strikes and lockouts, and is as follows :

Establishments and Employes in the Five Principal States Involved in Strikes and Lockouts — 1881-1886.

STATES.	ESTABLISHMENTS		EMPLOYES INVOLVED	
	Number	Percentages	Number	Percentages
<i>Strikes.</i>				
Illinois,	2,768	12.41	191,905	14.50
Massachusetts,	995	4.46	81,054	6.13
New York,*	9,247	41.46	329,935	24.93
Ohio,	1,240	5.56	109,746	8.29
Pennsylvania,	2,442	10.95	283,364	21.42
Other parts of the United States,	5,612	25.16	327,199	24.73
THE UNITED STATES,	22,304	100.00	1,323,203	100.00
<i>Lockouts.</i>				
Illinois,	127	5.74	21,397	13.31
Massachusetts,	147	6.64	14,328	8.91
New York,	1,528	69.02	71,202	44.27
Ohio,	49	2.21	7,487	4.66
Pennsylvania,	130	5.87	16,733	10.40
Other parts of the United States,	233	10.52	29,676	18.45
THE UNITED STATES,	2,214	100.00	160,823	100.00

* The general strike of telegraphers, July 19, 1883, which extended through all the States and territories, is included in the results for New York.

The next two tables show, for the five principal States, the number of establishments having strikes and lockouts by years and industries.

Number of Establishments in the Five Principal States having Strikes and Lockouts — 1881-1886. BY YEARS.

YEARS.	Illinois	Massachusetts	New York	Ohio	Pennsylvania	Other Parts of the United States	THE UNITED STATES
<i>Strikes.</i>							
1881,	271	35	1,367	190	291	774	2,928
1882,	206	78	817	137	261	606	2,105
1883,	576	33	952	199	286	713	2,759
1884,	429	46	931	120	370	471	2,367
1885,	226	97	647	293	323	698	2,284
1886,	1,060	706	4,533	301	911	2,350	9,861
Totals,	2,768	995	9,247	1,240	2,442	5,612	22,304
<i>Lockouts.</i>							
1881,	1	-	2	-	1	5	9
1882,	-	-	7	9	7	19	42
1883,	33	12	29	17	14	12	117
1884,	40	2	230	13	21	48	354
1885,	10	12	89	3	26	43	183
1886,	43	121	1,171	7	61	106	1,509
Totals,	127	147	1,528	49	130	233	2,214

Number of Establishments in the Five Principal States having Strikes and Lockouts — 1881-1886. BY INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRIES.	Illinois	Massachusetts	New York	Ohio	Pennsylvania	Other Parts of the United States	THE UNITED STATES
<i>Strikes.</i>							
Agricultural implements,	5	-	-	3	-	7	15
Boots and shoes,	11	171	39	40	9	82	352
Brewing,	-	-	57	13	1	68	139
Brick,	113	1	105	50	13	196	478
Building trades,	710	492	2,591	73	380	1,829	6,075
Carpeting,	-	3	8	-	83	1	95
Carriages and wagons,	6	-	4	19	-	20	49
Clothing,	92	78	1,207	2	101	248	1,728
Cooperage,	280	-	13	56	7	128	484
Cotton and woollen goods,	-	2	-	-	29	1	32
Cotton goods,	-	51	6	2	18	52	129
Domestic service,	-	-	6	1	-	15	22
Food preparations,	73	5	954	19	38	330	1,419
Furniture,	109	4	200	33	44	101	491
Gas and coke,	4	-	-	-	136	3	143
Glass,	8	8	24	19	87	31	177
Leather and leather goods,	8	15	24	11	15	75	148
Lumber,	151	-	-	-	-	244	395
Machines and machinery,	44	1	37	18	17	63	180
Metals and metallic goods,	176	30	442	150	308	464	1,570
Mining,	291	-	-	493	880	396	2,060
Pottery, earthenware, etc.,	3	-	-	16	1	7	27
Printing and publishing,	9	3	81	14	21	95	223
Public ways construction,	10	3	5	1	7	35	61
Public works construction,	7	3	3	2	1	24	40
Railroad car building,	6	-	2	1	4	12	25
Rope and bagging,	1	-	3	5	-	3	12
Rubber goods,	2	10	-	-	-	8	20
Shipbuilding, etc.,	8	25	20	4	12	15	84
Silk goods,	-	2	4	-	2	44	52
Stone quarrying and cutting,	100	24	142	29	40	133	468
Telegraphy,	2	1	6	-	-	5	14
Tobacco,	131	32	2,103	114	76	503	2,959
Transportation,	252	8	950	27	24	217	1,478

Number of Establishments in the Five Principal States having Strikes and Lockouts — 1881-1886. BY INDUSTRIES — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Illinois	Massachusetts	New York	Ohio	Pennsylvania	Other Parts of the United States	THE UNITED STATES
<i>Strikes — Concluded.</i>							
Watches,	4	—	2	1	—	—	7
Wooden goods,	106	—	44	16	29	45	240
Woollen goods,	1	5	2	—	13	31	52
Miscellaneous,	45	18	163	8	46	81	361
Totals,	2,768	995	9,247	1,240	2,442	5,612	22,304
<i>Lockouts.</i>							
Agricultural implements, . .	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Boots and shoes,	—	82	36	14	21	2	155
Brick,	45	—	4	—	—	—	49
Building trades,	—	1	520	—	—	10	531
Clothing,	30	1	710	—	9	23	773
Cooperage,	1	—	1	1	—	—	3
Cotton and woollen goods, . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cotton goods,	—	—	—	—	10	13	23
Domestic service,	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Food preparations,	5	1	1	—	—	5	12
Furniture,	—	—	37	—	—	5	42
Glass,	1	—	9	—	8	23	41
Leather and leather goods, . .	—	58	—	—	—	—	58
Lumber,	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Machines and machinery, . .	1	—	—	1	1	6	9
Metals and metallic goods, . .	10	—	26	4	16	20	76
Mining,	—	—	—	1	2	8	11
Pottery, earthenware, etc., . .	—	—	—	9	—	4	13
Printing and publishing, . . .	—	—	2	1	—	4	7
Shipbuilding, etc.,	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Silk goods,	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Stone quarrying and cutting, . .	—	—	4	—	19	1	24
Tobacco,	33	2	97	15	27	52	226
Transportation,	—	—	3	—	—	3	6
Watches,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Wooden goods,	1	—	7	—	—	—	8
Woollen goods,	—	1	—	—	3	2	6
Miscellaneous,	—	1	70	—	13	38	122
Totals,	127	147	1,528	49	130	233	2,214

The two tables which follow give, for the five principal States, the number of employes involved in strikes and lockouts by years and industries.

Number of Employes in the Five Principal States Involved in Strikes and Lockouts — 1881-1886. BY YEARS.

YEARS.	Illinois	Massachusetts	New York	Ohio	Pennsylvania	Other Parts of the United States	THE UNITED STATES
<i>Strikes.</i>							
1881,	18,276	2,344	24,590	11,217	29,593	43,501	129,521
1882,	14,808	12,239	29,917	16,221	47,815	33,671	154,671
1883,	20,181	3,283	47,289	12,085	30,058	36,867	149,763
1884,	8,054	11,598	32,573	13,112	44,068	37,649	147,054
1885,	22,070	21,176	42,495	35,624	58,318	63,022	242,705
1886,	108,516	30,414	153,071	21,487	73,512	112,489	499,489
Totals,	191,905	81,054	329,935	109,746	283,364	327,199	1,523,203

Number of Employés in the Five Principal States Involved in Strikes and Lockouts — 1881-1886. BY YEARS — Concluded.

YEARS.	Illinois	Massachusetts	New York	Ohio	Pennsylvania	Other Parts of the United States	THE UNITED STATES
<i>Lockouts.</i>							
1881..	125	-	170	-	150	210	655
1882..	-	-	161	612	1,805	1,553	4,131
1883..	467	1,212	11,962	2,085	3,886	900	20,512
1884..	1,847	132	4,286	1,683	3,882	6,291	18,121
1885..	730	1,285	2,228	1,065	2,235	7,881	15,424
1886..	18,228	11,699	52,395	2,042	4,775	12,841	101,980
Totals,	21,397	14,328	71,202	7,487	16,733	29,676	160,823

Number of Employés in the Five Principal States Involved in Strikes and Lockouts — 1881-1886. BY INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRIES.	Illinois	Massachusetts	New York	Ohio	Pennsylvania	Other Parts of the United States	THE UNITED STATES
<i>Strikes.</i>							
Agricultural implements, . .	5,347	-	-	481	-	1,423	7,251
Boots and shoes,	897	22,868	3,460	4,454	1,246	7,847	40,772
Brewing,	-	-	1,774	674	24	1,773	4,245
Brick,	4,995	52	6,477	587	941	7,282	20,334
Building trades,	9,658	7,568	57,067	1,919	4,166	19,370	99,748
Carpeting,	-	3,622	8,720	-	6,369	100	18,811
Carriages and wagons, . . .	983	-	494	2,963	-	2,072	6,512
Clothing,	3,899	2,480	47,172	187	10,813	9,847	74,398
Cooperage,	5,896	-	512	1,116	335	3,489	11,348
Cotton and woollen goods, . .	-	5,755	-	-	5,072	200	11,027
Cotton goods,	-	17,086	6,262	470	1,900	17,849	43,567
Domestic service,	-	-	302	19	-	373	694
Food preparations,	\$3,015	28	4,738	70	113	2,072	40,036
Furniture,	9,292	872	5,912	2,472	1,078	5,398	25,024
Gas and coke,	480	-	-	-	15,635	535	16,650
Glass,	1,905	953	2,443	2,197	9,287	3,562	20,347
Leather and leather goods, . .	861	1,452	534	561	507	1,936	5,851
Lumber,	12,016	-	-	-	-	22,940	34,956
Machines and machinery, . .	4,323	270	4,455	2,696	2,167	8,286	22,197
Metals and metallic goods, . .	22,002	4,179	11,369	27,125	90,441	38,303	193,419
Mining,	30,159	-	-	50,698	118,426	59,637	258,920
Pottery, earthenware, etc., . .	345	-	-	464	119	1,035	1,963
Printing and publishing, . .	392	124	1,200	266	275	1,577	3,834
Public ways construction, . .	1,128	445	1,969	850	1,410	9,950	15,752
Public works construction, . .	1,017	246	3,630	74	100	2,205	7,272
Railroad car building, . . .	3,640	-	571	35	239	4,514	8,999
Rope and bagging,	90	-	633	355	-	245	1,323
Rubber goods,	102	6,728	-	-	-	2,326	9,156
Shipbuilding, etc.,	775	185	600	90	539	1,252	3,441
Silk goods,	-	475	548	-	50	4,590	5,693
Stone quarrying and cutting, .	5,795	598	2,224	880	719	4,576	14,792
Telegraphy,	150	40	6,442	-	-	284	6,916
Tobacco,	1,812	1,017	74,102	2,595	2,525	15,401	97,452
Transportation,	17,872	2,516	51,295	3,460	2,698	50,106	127,947
Watches,	841	-	228	150	-	-	1,217
Wooden goods,	8,340	-	2,520	1,163	600	1,634	14,257
Woollen goods,	125	414	434	-	2,688	4,951	8,612
Miscellaneous,	3,753	1,081	21,850	675	2,882	8,259	38,500
Totals,	191,905	81,054	329,935	109,746	283,364	327,199	1,323,203

Number of Employés in the Five Principal States Involved in Strikes and Lockouts—1881-1886. BY INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Illinois	Massachusetts	New York	Ohio	Pennsylvania	Other Parts of the United States	THE UNITED STATES
<i>Lockouts.</i>							
Agricultural implements, . . .	-	-	-	865	-	-	865
Boots and shoes, . . .	-	11,085	548	1,984	3,962	282	17,861
Brick, . . .	2,060	-	54	-	-	-	2,114
Building trades, . . .	-	300	3,593	-	-	1,134	5,027
Clothing, . . .	600	30	23,119	-	1,365	1,915	27,029
Cooperage, . . .	7	-	80	520	-	-	607
Cotton and woollen goods, . . .	-	-	-	-	103	-	103
Cotton goods, . . .	-	-	-	-	914	6,723	7,637
Domestic service, . . .	-	-	12	-	-	10	22
Food preparations, . . .	16,000	700	2	-	-	13	16,715
Furniture, . . .	-	-	553	-	-	258	811
Glass, . . .	200	-	719	-	962	2,865	4,746
Leather and leather goods, . . .	-	1,655	-	-	-	-	1,655
Lumber, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	981	981
Machines and machinery, . . .	200	-	-	202	85	2,462	2,949
Metals and metallic goods, . . .	1,733	-	4,527	959	5,945	3,408	16,572
Mining, . . .	-	-	-	600	1,130	1,695	3,425
Pottery, earthenware, etc., . . .	-	-	-	612	-	698	1,310
Printing and publishing, . . .	-	-	392	15	-	52	459
Shipbuilding, etc., . . .	-	-	-	-	-	197	197
Silk goods, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1,018	1,018
Stone quarrying and cutting, . . .	-	-	80	-	298	60	438
Tobacco, . . .	467	92	23,905	1,730	840	3,465	30,499
Transportation, . . .	-	-	255	-	-	204	459
Watches, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	65	65
Wooden goods, . . .	130	-	320	-	-	-	450
Woollen goods, . . .	-	425	-	-	737	759	1,921
Miscellaneous, . . .	-	41	13,043	-	392	1,412	14,888
Totals, . . .	21,397	14,328	71,202	7,487	16,733	29,676	100,823

Two percentage tables follow, the first showing the percentages of establishments having strikes and lockouts by years, in the five principal States, while the second gives the percentages of employés involved in strikes and lockouts by years for the same States. Similar percentages by industries are not presented, as the principal industries in the several States affected by strikes and lockouts are not the same and comparisons on this basis cannot easily be made in tabular form.

*Percentages of Establishments in the Five Principal States having
Strikes and Lockouts—1881-1886. BY YEARS.*

[illegible]

Percentages of Employés in the Five Principal States Involved in Strikes and Lockouts—1881-1886. BY YEARS.

[illegible]

The following table presents a classification, for each of the five principal States, as to the number of employ  s before and after the strikes and lockouts, the number of employ  s engaged and involved, the number of new employ  s, and the number of employ  s brought from other places.

Number of Employ  s in the Five Principal States Engaged and Involved in Strikes and Lockouts—1881–1886.

CLASSIFICATION.	Illinois	Massachusetts	New York	Ohio	Pennsylvania	Other Parts of the United States	THE UNITED STATES
<i>Strikes.</i>							
Number of employ��s before strikes,	214,010	114,489	376,584	132,722	361,648	461,382	1,660,835
Number of employ��s after strikes,	213,302	109,292	374,147	130,235	358,094	449,977	1,635,047
Employ��s engaged in strikes,	175,837	36,695	283,907	73,286	198,532	251,899	1,020,156
Employ��s engaged and involved in strikes,	191,905	81,054	329,935	109,748	283,364	327,199	1,323,203
New employ��s after strikes,	16,590	6,186	24,889	5,172	11,693	38,508	103,038
Employ��s brought from other places,	7,466	3,154	4,581	2,716	3,500	16,066	37,483
<i>Lockouts.</i>							
Number of employ��s before lockouts,	21,747	14,965	76,003	9,341	19,411	33,803	175,270
Number of employ��s after lockouts,	21,797	13,781	76,356	8,589	18,991	31,233	170,747
Employ��s locked out,	21,397	14,328	71,202	7,487	16,738	29,076	160,828
New employ��s after lockouts,	833	1,144	6,206	1,660	1,916	2,217	13,976
Employ��s brought from other places,	575	1,016	1,540	526	895	1,130	5,682

The loss to employ  s, assistance received, and employers' loss are shown for each of the five principal States as follows :

Employ  s' Loss and Assistance and Employers' Loss in the Five Principal States on account of Strikes and Lockouts—1881–1886.

STATES.	Employ��s' Loss	Employ��s' Assistance	Employers' Loss
<i>Strikes.</i>			
Illinois,	\$6,636,208	\$238,452	\$5,251,829
Massachusetts,	4,200,489	266,708	1,970,881
New York,	8,581,784	726,696	5,966,421
Ohio,	6,378,757	415,568	2,793,427
Pennsylvania,	12,890,346	781,338	3,897,757
Other parts of the United States,	13,127,139	895,795	10,821,238
THE UNITED STATES,	\$51,814,723	\$3,324,557	\$30,701,568

Employés' Loss and Assistance and Employers' Loss in the Five Principal States on account of Strikes and Lockouts—1881-1886—Concluded.

STATES.	Employés' Loss	Employés' Assistance	Employers' Loss
<i>Lockouts.</i>			
Illinois,	\$533,497	\$5,374	\$347,065
Massachusetts,	952,310	138,626	550,675
New York,	3,150,123	392,316	845,262
Ohio,	848,829	231,870	493,100
Pennsylvania,	712,956	77,038	237,735
Other parts of the United States,	1,960,002	262,814	988,424
THE UNITED STATES,	\$8,167,717	\$1,106,038	\$3,462,261

The following percentage table summarizes the results for each of the five principal States, showing for strikes the percentage of establishments in which the strikes were ordered by labor organizations, the percentage of establishments closed, the percentage of establishments having strikes on account of the causes named, and the percentage of establishments having strikes that succeeded, succeeded partly, or failed. For lockouts, a similar statement is made, with the exception of causes, which were so dissimilar in the various States as to preclude comparison on a common basis.

General Summary of Strikes and Lockouts in the Five Principal States—1881-1886. PERCENTAGES.

CLASSIFICATION.	Illinois	Massachusetts	New York	Ohio	Pennsylvania	Other Parts of the United States	THE UNITED STATES
<i>Strikes.</i>							
Ordered by labor organizations,	83.96	81.91	94.26	71.21	61.59	73.06	82.24
Establishments closed,	70.70	79.10	61.01	81.21	70.11	57.57	60.13
<i>Causes:</i>							
Against reduction of wages,	5.35	6.23	2.50	20.73	22.65	8.61	7.77
For change of hour of beginning work,	—	—	3.86	—	—	0.05	1.61
For increase of wages,	41.54	35.28	39.09	52.42	46.97	45.01	42.32
For increase of wages and reduction of hours,	17.85	0.50	9.37	1.85	1.06	4.96	7.59
For reduction of hours,	18.35	42.71	24.31	5.32	5.32	17.23	19.48
For reduction of hours and against being compelled to board with employer,	—	—	7.32	—	—	2.19	3.59
Other causes,	16.91	15.28	13.55	19.68	24.00	21.95	17.64
<i>Results:</i>							
Succeeded,	54.16	35.28	*51.05	49.44	32.60	42.69	*46.52
Succeeded partly,	10.33	45.93	*8.14	8.87	17.57	17.27	*13.47
Failed,	35.51	18.79	*40.65	41.69	49.83	40.04	*39.95

* In 15 establishments the results were not ascertained.

General Summary of Strikes and Lockouts in the Five Principal States — 1881-1886. PERCENTAGES — Concluded.

CLASSIFICATION.	Illinois	Massachusetts	New York	Ohio	Pennsylvania	Other Parts of the United States	THE UNITED STATES
<i>Lockouts.</i>							
Ordered by organizations, . . .	41.73	91.84	91.43	51.02	45.38	36.05	79.18
Establishments closed, . . .	48.82	59.86	63.55	57.14	65.38	71.24	63.23
<i>Results :</i>							
Succeeded, . . .	54.33	59.88	*11.78	91.84	63.85	42.49	*25.47
Succeeded partly, . . .	23.62	0.68	*8.97	-	4.61	6.37	*8.58
Failed, . . .	22.05	39.46	*71.33	8.16	31.54	50.64	*60.48

* In 121 establishments the results were not ascertained.

The large percentage of establishments in which strikes were ordered by labor organizations is particularly noticeable. In New York 94.26 per cent of the establishments had strikes which were ordered, in Illinois there were 83.96 per cent, and in Massachusetts 81.91 per cent.

The smallest percentage of establishments closed in the five States is reported for New York, which was 51.01 and the highest 81.21, in Ohio. The percentage for Massachusetts was 79.10 and for the United States, as a whole, 60.13.

One of the principal causes of strikes in all the States was for increase of wages. In Massachusetts 35.28 per cent of the establishments had strikes for this cause, in New York 39.09 per cent, in Illinois 41.54 per cent, in Pennsylvania 46.97 per cent, and in Ohio 52.42 per cent. In Ohio and Pennsylvania, also, strikes were instituted against a reduction of wages in over 20 per cent of the establishments in each State. A principal cause of strikes in Massachusetts was for reduction of hours, 42.71 per cent being for this reason. In New York 24.31 per cent of the establishments having strikes were on this account, and in Illinois, also, there were 18.35 per cent.

Successful strikes occurred in Illinois in 54.16 per cent of the establishments, and in 10.33 per cent, also, the strikes were partly successful. In Massachusetts there were but 35.28 per cent of the establishments in which the strikes were successful, although in 45.93 per cent they were partly successful, and in 18.79 per cent they were failures. In all the States, except Pennsylvania, there was a larger percentage of successful

strikes than in Massachusetts, but a very much smaller percentage in all the States for the partly successful strikes.

Lockouts were ordered in both Massachusetts and New York in over 91 per cent of the establishments, but in each of the three other States in only about one-half as many establishments.

The larger part of the establishments in all the States were closed temporarily on account of lockouts, the highest percentage being 65.38 in Pennsylvania and the lowest percentage 48.82 in Illinois.

In Ohio the establishments involved in lockouts that succeeded represented 91.84 per cent of all the establishments involved in that State, but in New York there were 11.78 per cent only in which the lockouts were successful and 8.97 per cent in which they were partly successful.

CONCLUSION.

The statistical side of strikes is easily presented. The facts brought together in these pages will enable any town which has suffered in the past from industrial disturbances to estimate the economic results of the contests, and the lesson taught by them should have its effect upon public opinion in the future. There are, however, other phases of the subject, equally important, that cannot be shown in figures.

The question of whether or not a strike is likely in the end to prove successful, or whether or not the immediate loss involved is worth incurring that success may be won,—these are not, after all, the main questions for employes to consider; nor should an employer's action in the event of a threatened strike be determined solely by his ability to overcome his workmen in the struggle.

A strike is a state of war, and like war is, in its tendency and immediate results, wasteful and destructive. As long as war is in certain exigencies justifiable upon reasonable grounds, so long, probably, upon similar grounds strikes will be justifiable. But while this may be conceded, both parties to an industrial controversy may well hesitate to resort to war before exhausting other and more civilized modes of adjusting differences. Wherever, as in Massachusetts, an equitable tribunal has been established for the purpose of settling labor controversies every

employer and certainly all employes should be interested in testing its efficiency and supporting its decisions. If arbitration is to be commended, and all will agree that it is to be commended, as a substitute for war among nations, it should be equally commendable as a substitute for industrial warfare. In our present complex social organization no strike can be confined in its results to the particular industry, or locality, or establishment in which it occurs. Its effect is perceptible in every part of the social structure. It has a public as well as a private significance. It is a social no less than an individual or personal affair. The loss to employes or to employers may be readily estimated and presented in statistical form, but this loss must be only a fraction of that which other interests inevitably suffer. Every limitation of consumption on the part of wage workers, whether brought about by enforced idleness during the period of the strike or lockout, or by subsequent retrenchment of expenditure made necessary by loss in wages, limits in equal degree the market upon which all producers depend. The wage earners in any of our factory towns provide a home market, the preservation of which is essential to the prosperity of the town. A strike or lockout in any of our industrial centres, if long continued, paralyzes every business enterprise. If it were otherwise both capital and labor might be left to abide the issue of the contest unmolested. But because the social or public welfare is involved in every such contest, public sentiment ought to demand the submission of the personal questions involved to the tribunal established by public authority to deal with them.

It is encouraging to note that whenever this course has been pursued in Massachusetts it has been justified by the results, and that the principle of arbitration has proved its value here by practical application. In 1886, the last year which the preceding tables cover, the Legislature provided for a State Board of Arbitration for the settlement of differences between employers and employes. The original statute, crude in some respects, has been subsequently amended to perfect its operation. In principle it recognizes the right of labor to organize and should therefore be supported by those who contend for that right. It proposes to substitute reason, and the calm consideration of mooted questions, for passionate, hasty, or

ill-considered action. It is fair in its treatment of opposing interests.

The time will undoubtedly come, and is perhaps not far away, when the industrial broil known as a strike will no more be tolerated than is the resort to force to settle any private dispute. Is not such a condition desirable? Can any one think otherwise? In Massachusetts, at least, the coming of such a time may be hastened by sustaining and strengthening the method of arbitration already established here by law.

